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(54) **MEDICAL MONITORING DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE CONFIGURATIONS**

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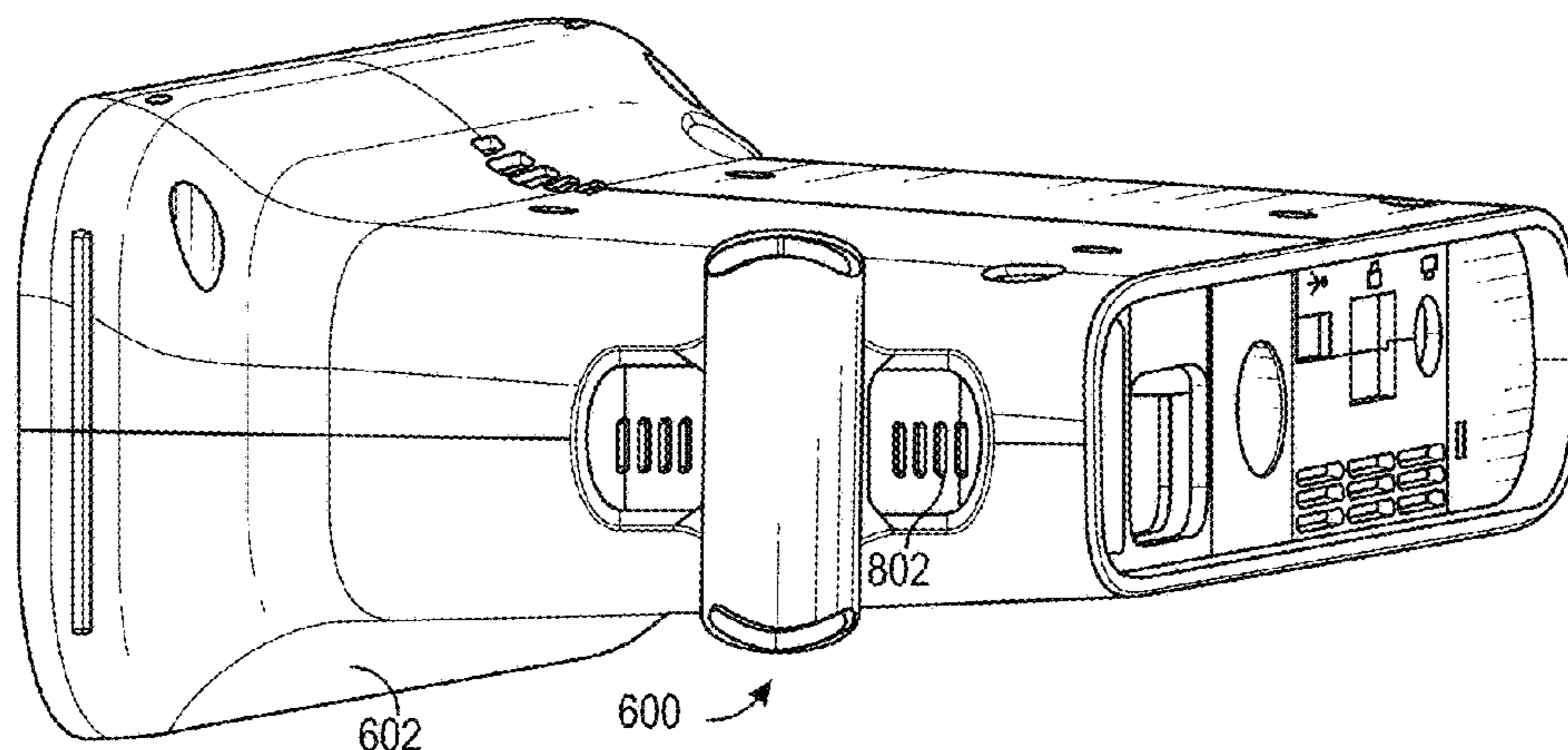
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(57) **ABSTRACT**
A patient monitoring device can be configured to provide fast and reliable physiological measurements in a variety of care settings including at a patient's home. The device can include a compact, standalone monitor with telehealth capabilities as well as an intuitive interface for use at home. The device can include a blood pressure, capnography, or pulse oximetry module. A device can include a sleek and continuous outer surface that is easy to clean and generally free of crevices, holes, or surfaces that collect external contaminants. For example, portions of the housing can connect together using a limited number of screws, thereby limiting a number of holes. The device can include a vent cover that can be rotated to reconfigure the function of the vent cover. For example, the vent cover can function as a stabilization feature and/or a cover for a ventilation hole, while permitting exhaust through the ventilation hole.

14 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets

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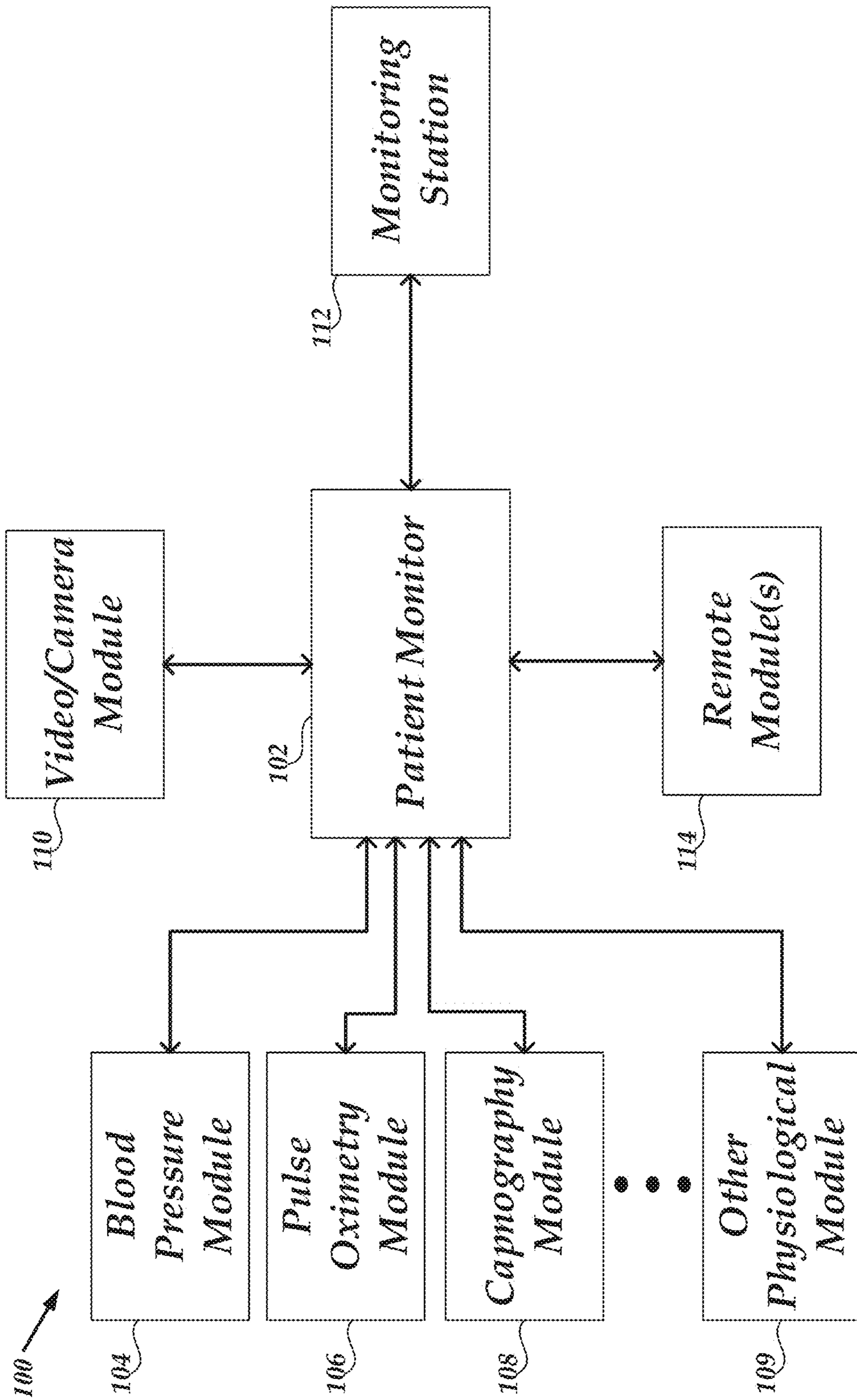


FIG. 1

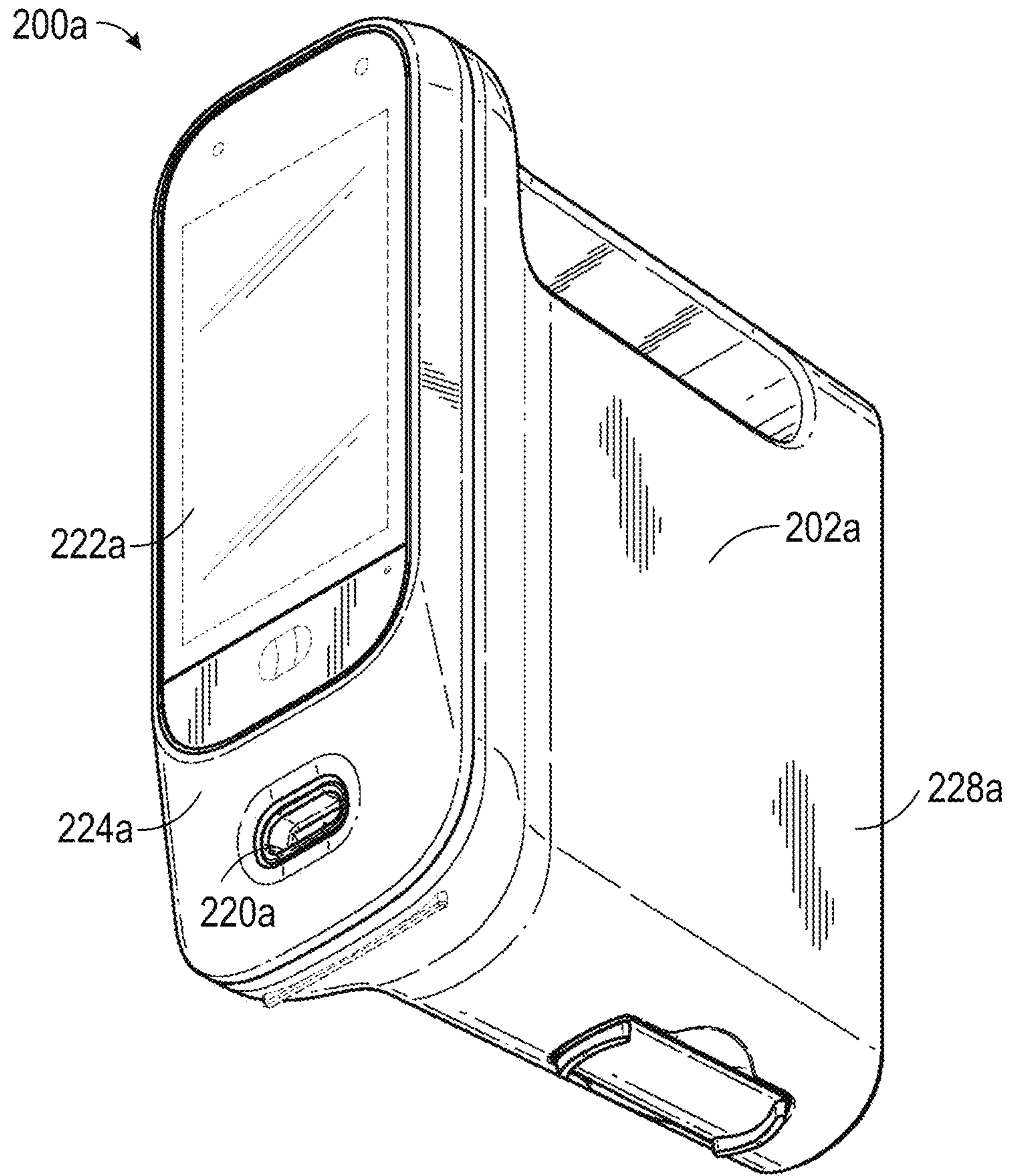


FIG. 2A

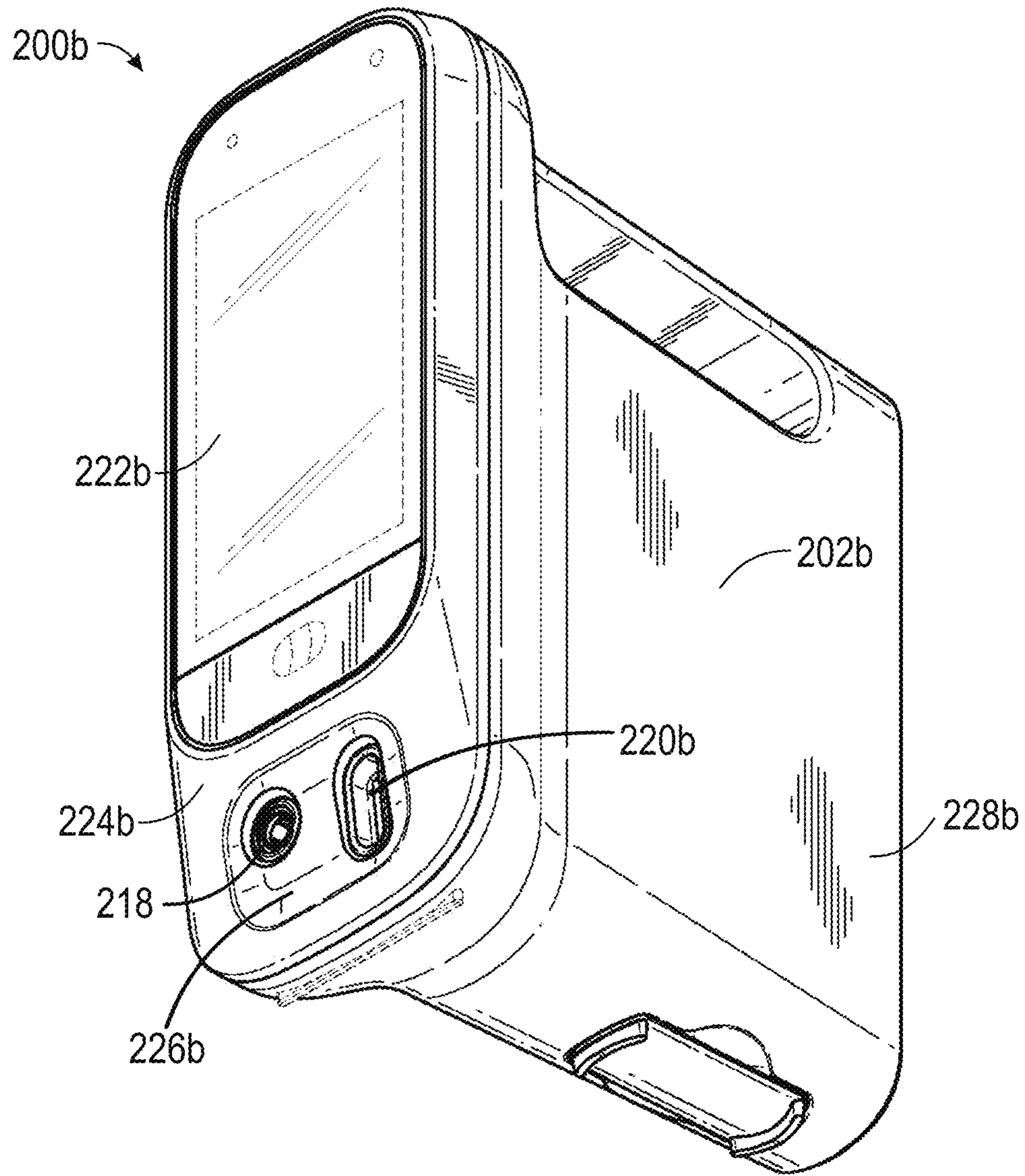


FIG. 2B

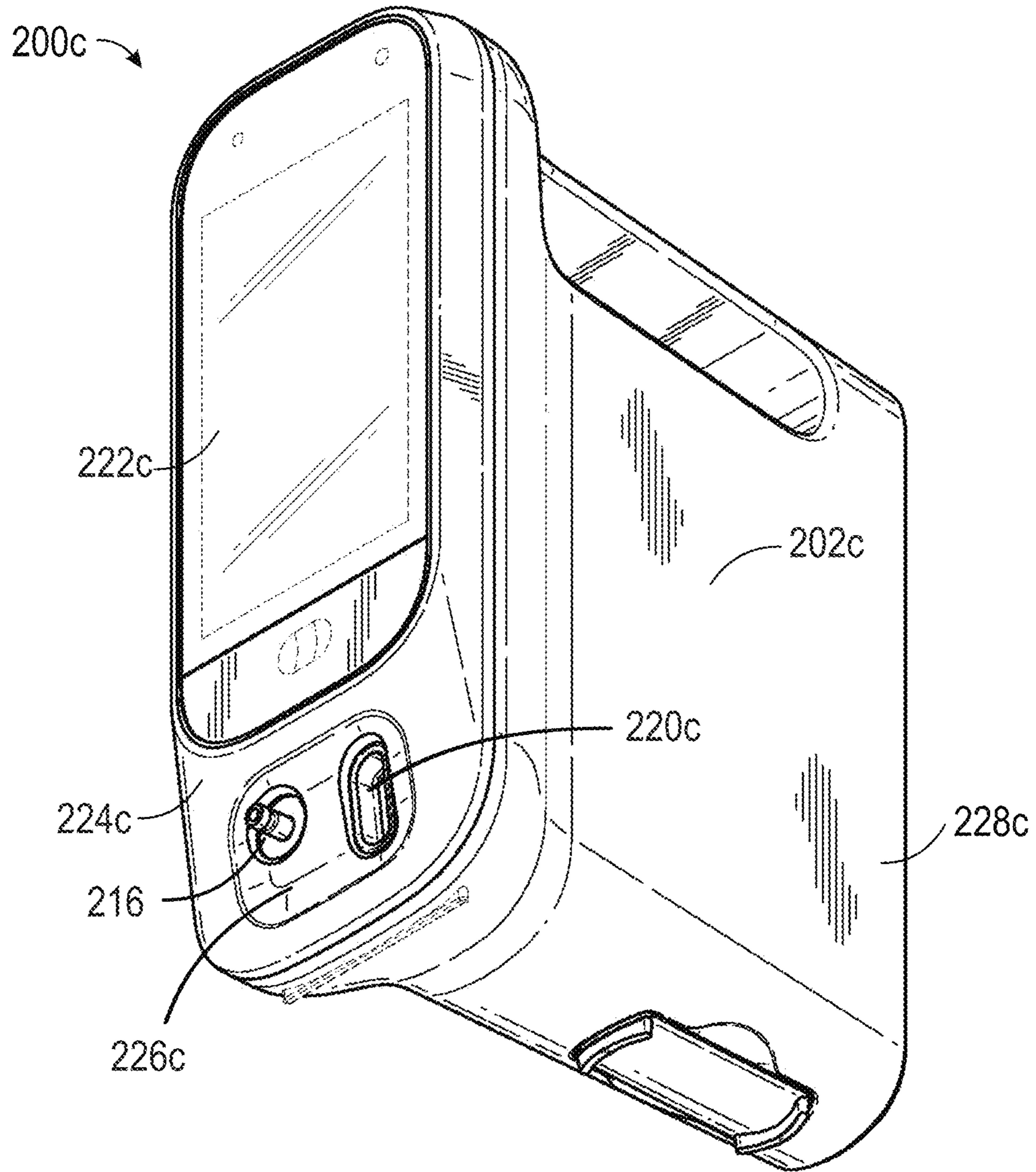


FIG. 2C

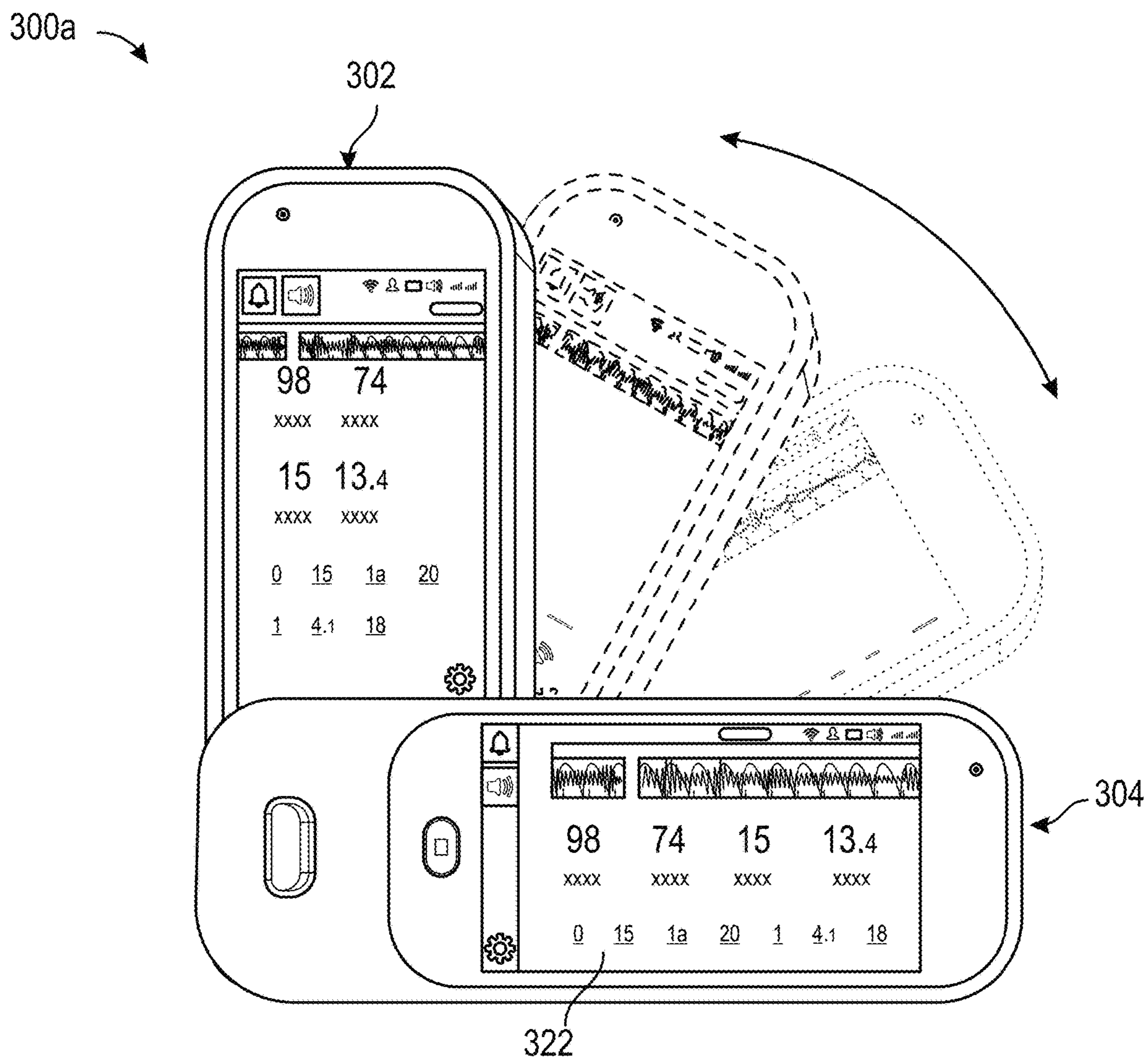
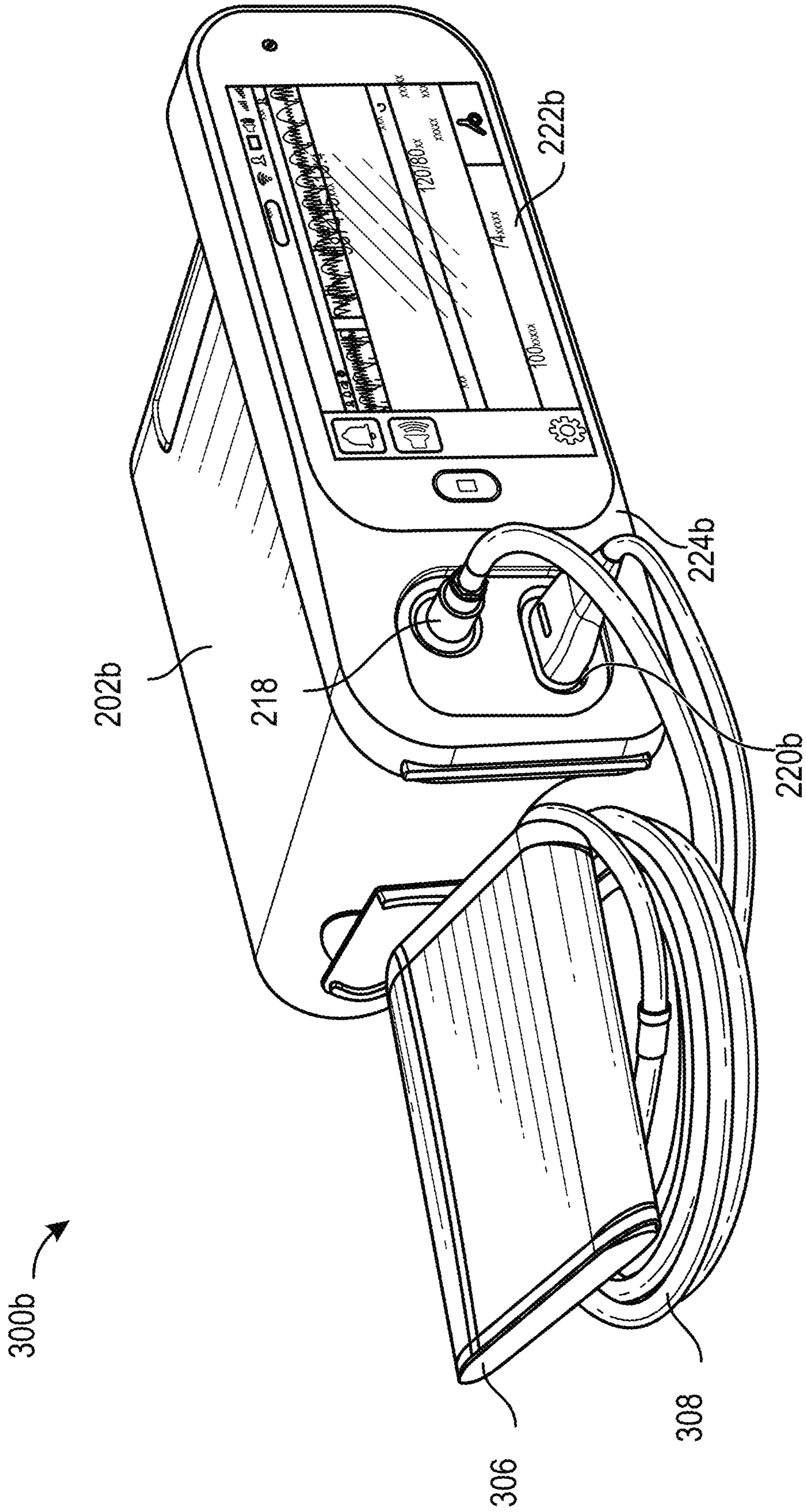


FIG. 3A



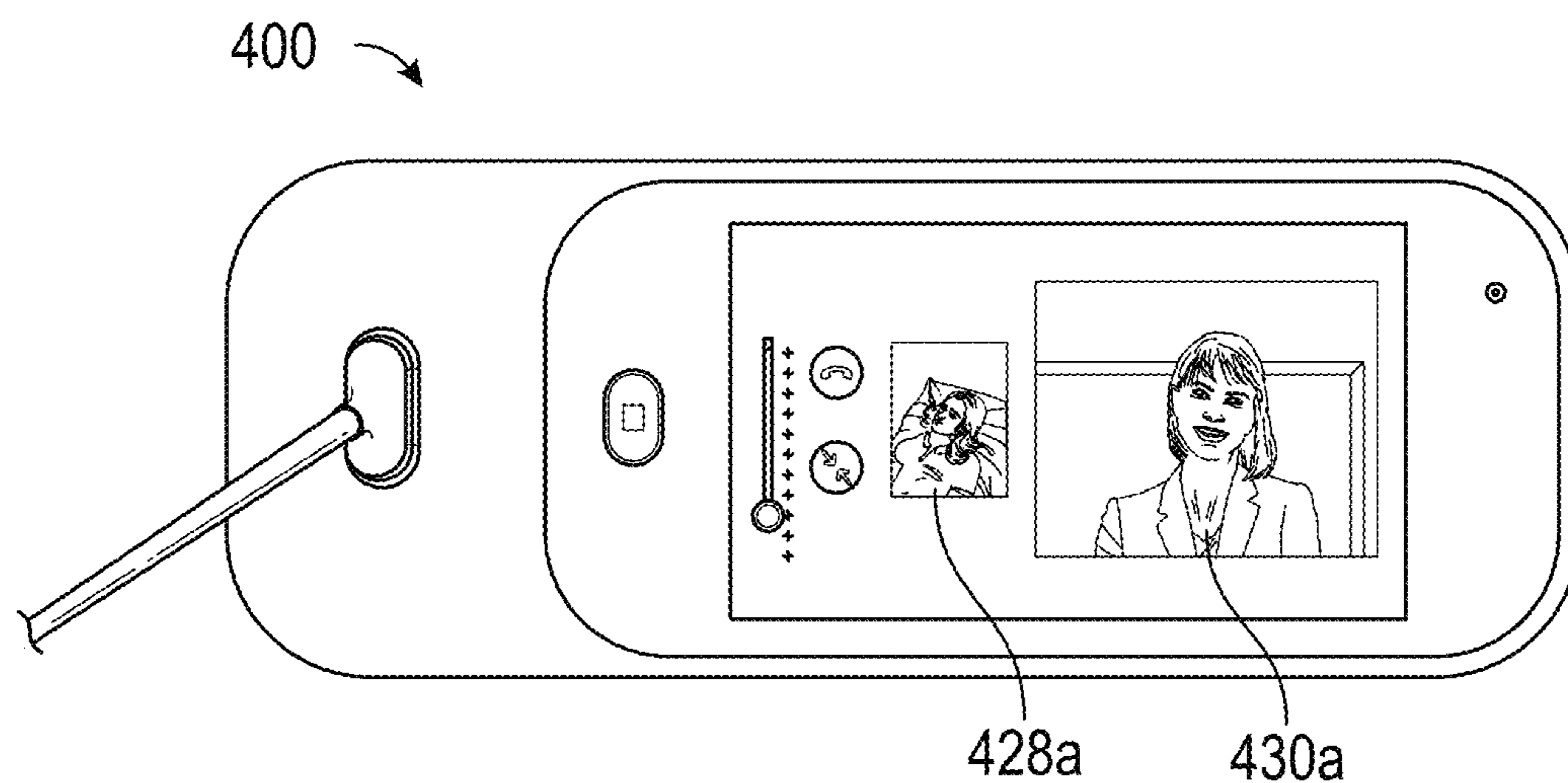


FIG. 4A

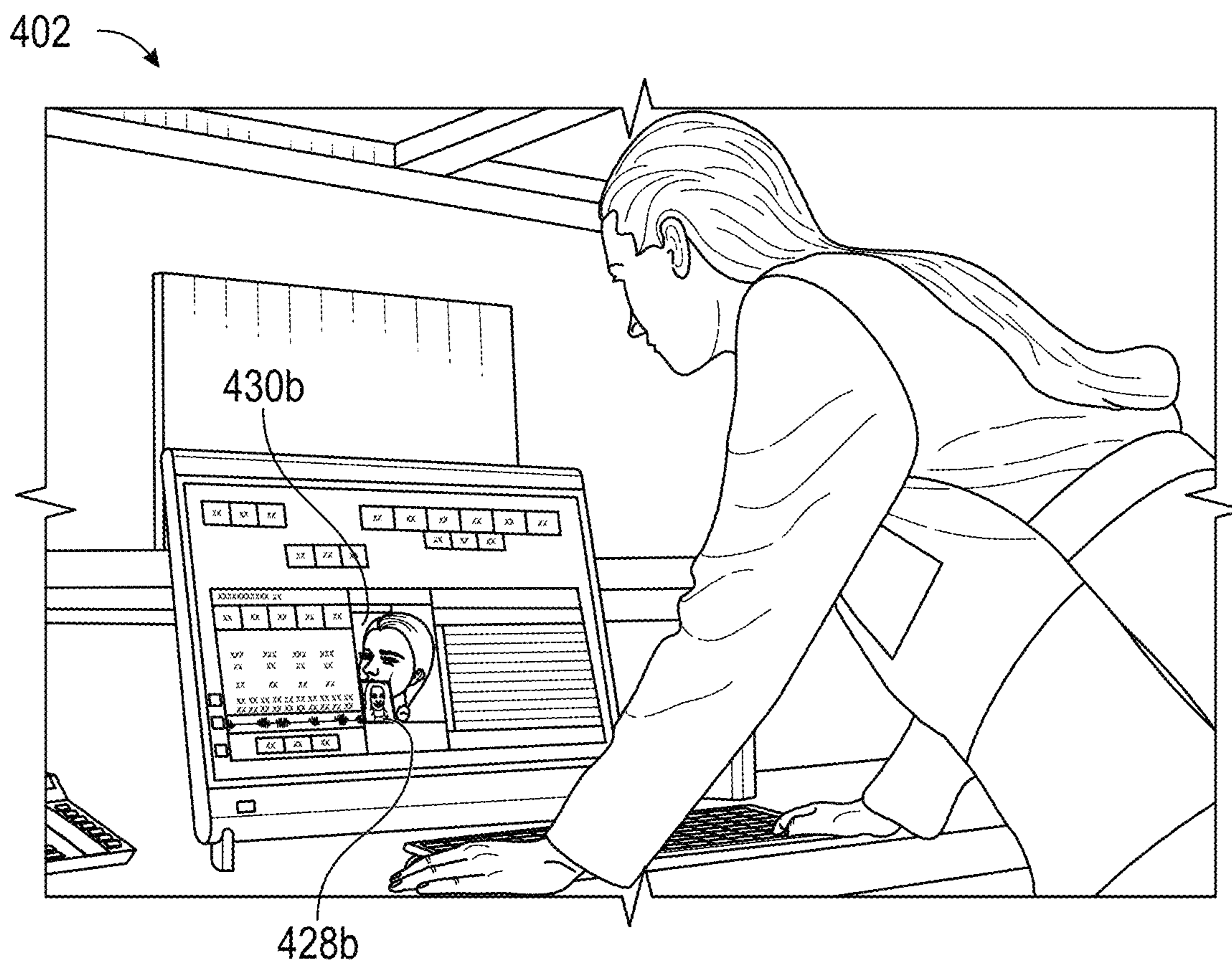


FIG. 4B

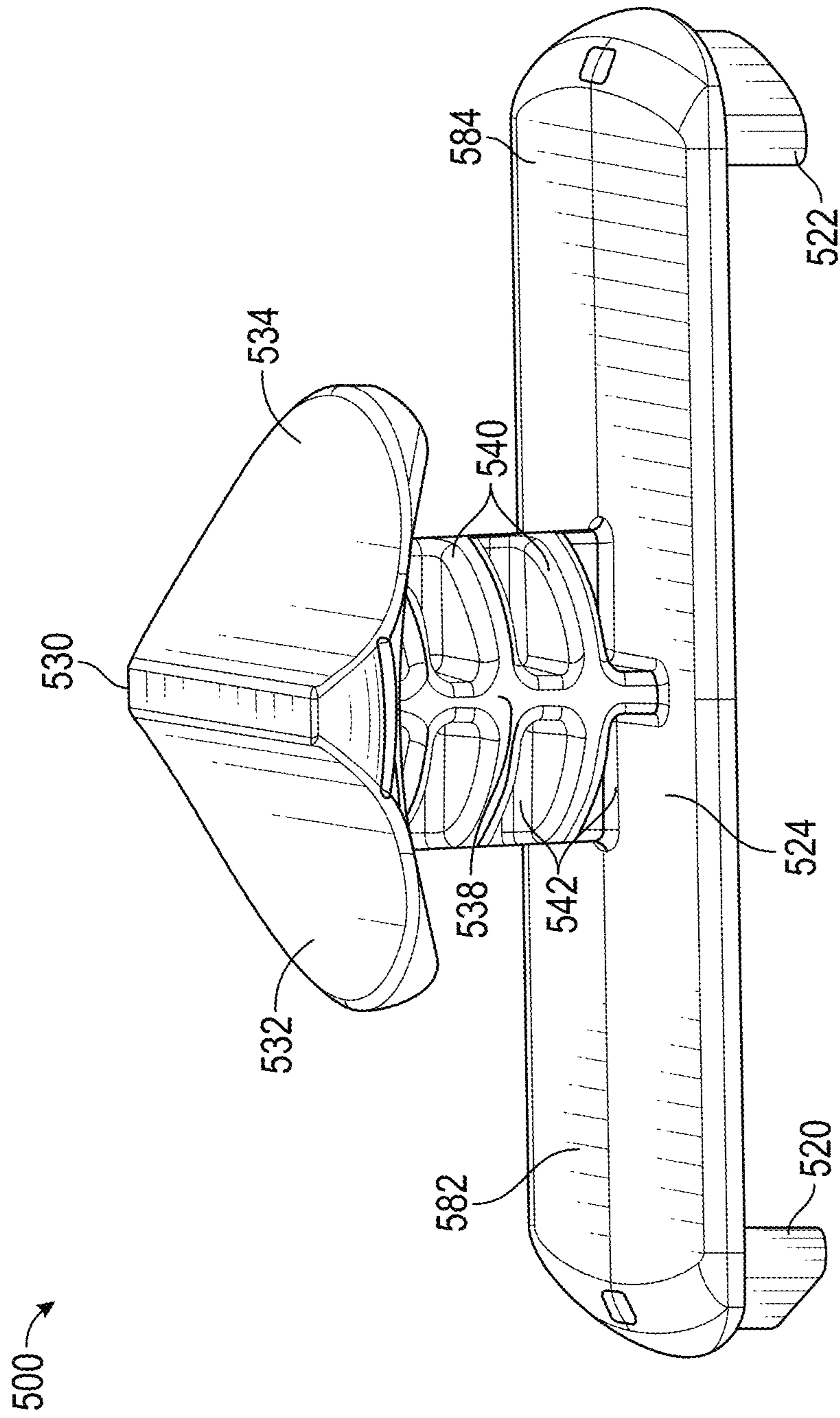


FIG. 5

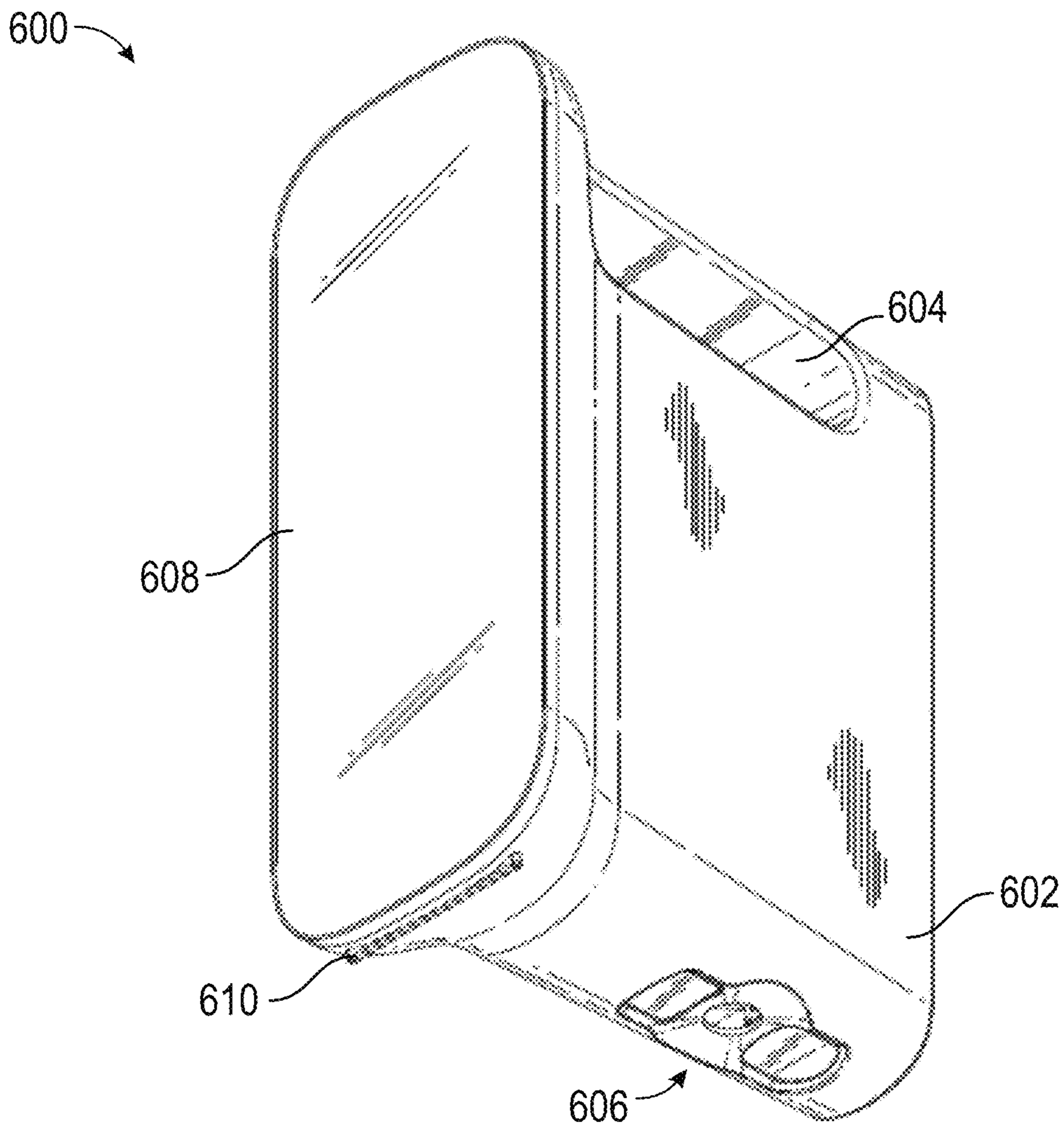


FIG. 6A

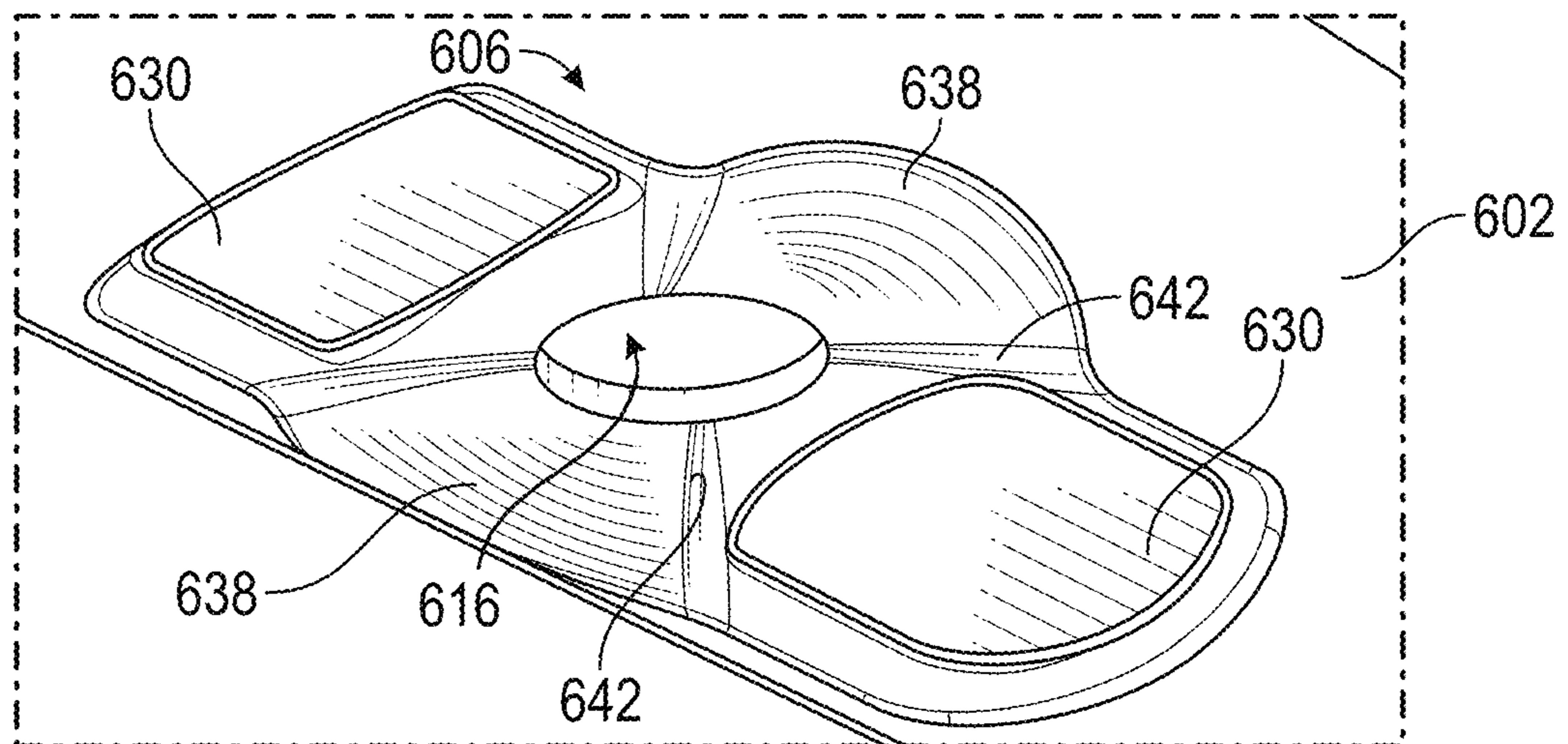


FIG. 6B

700

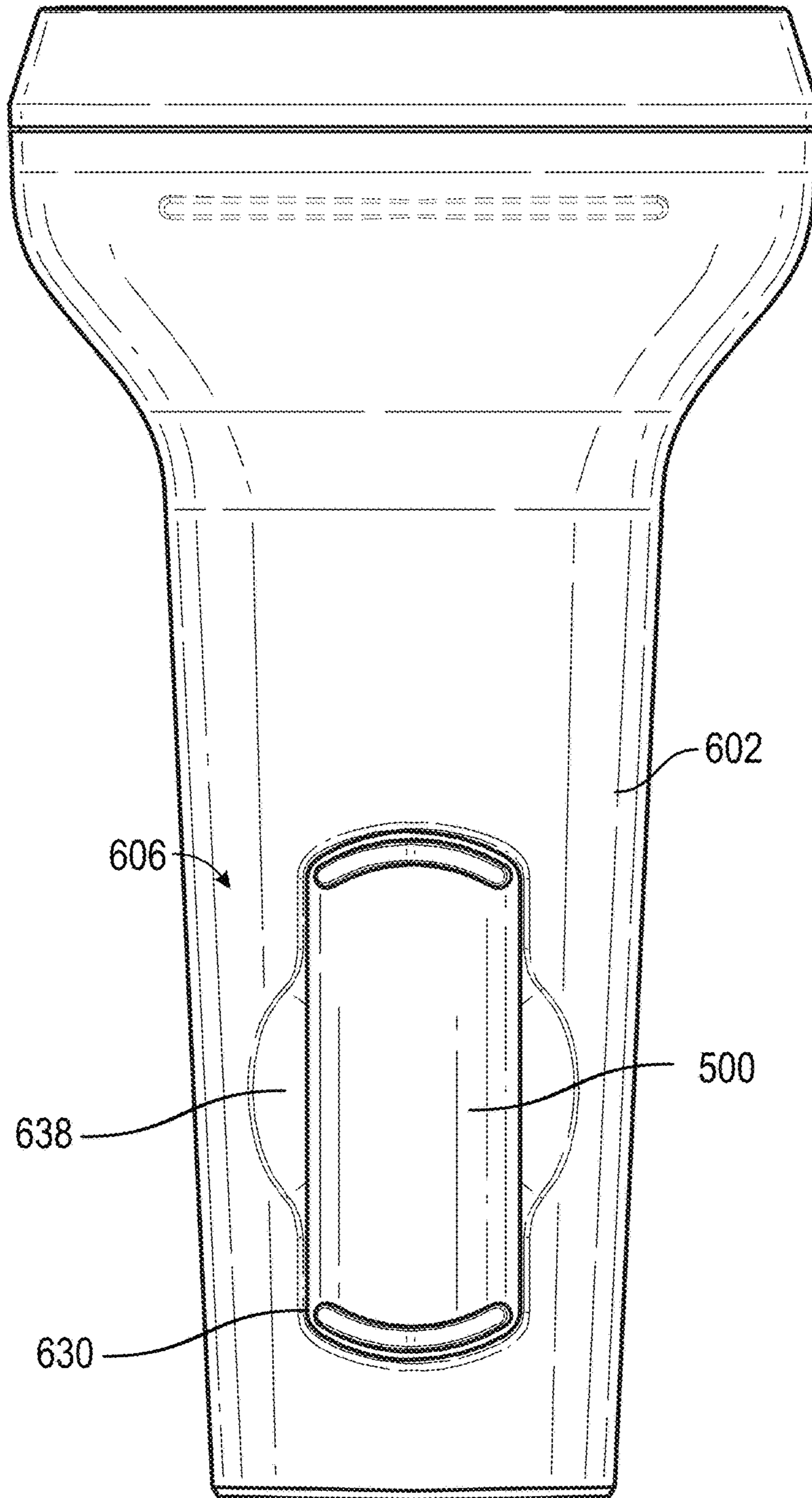


FIG. 7A

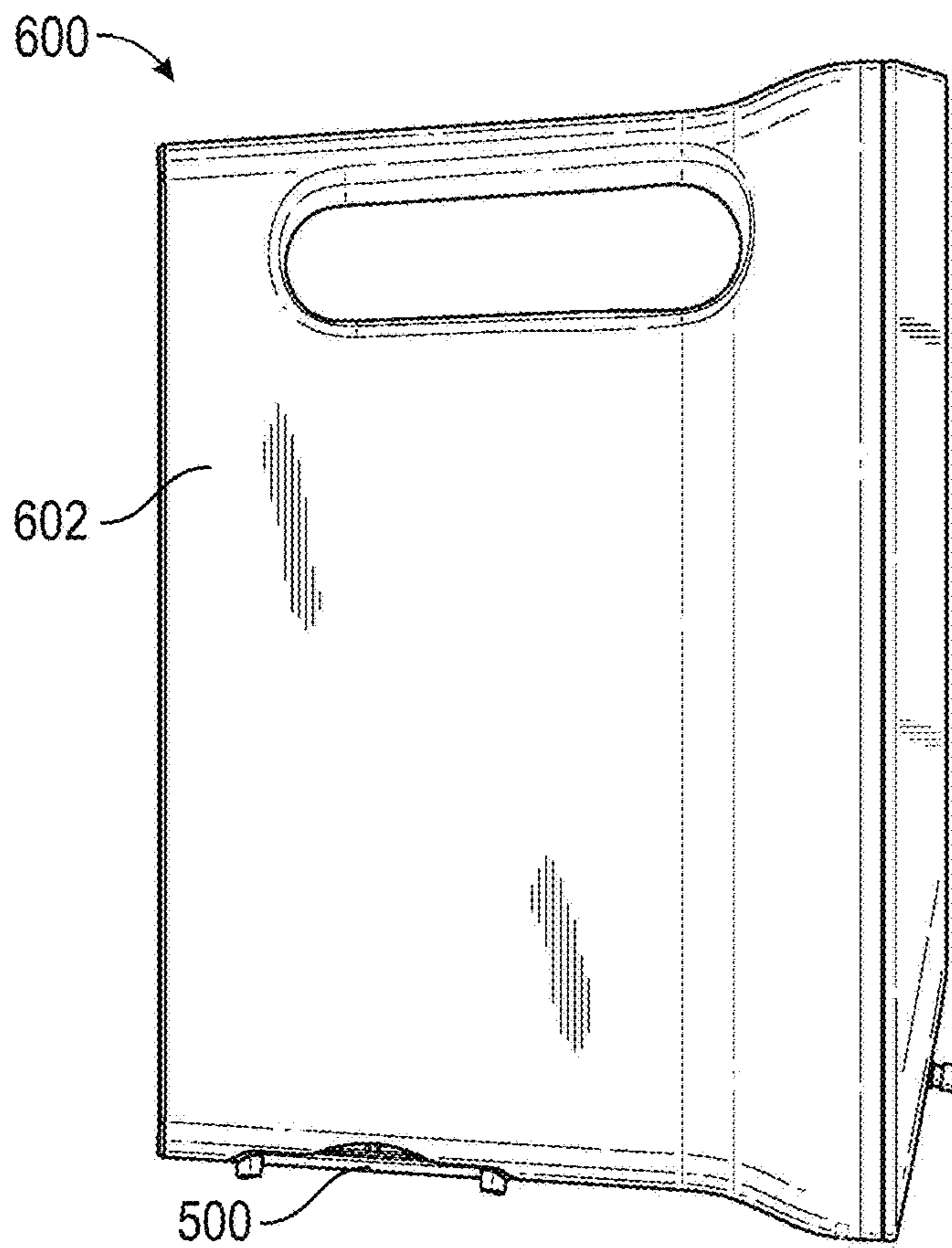


FIG. 7B

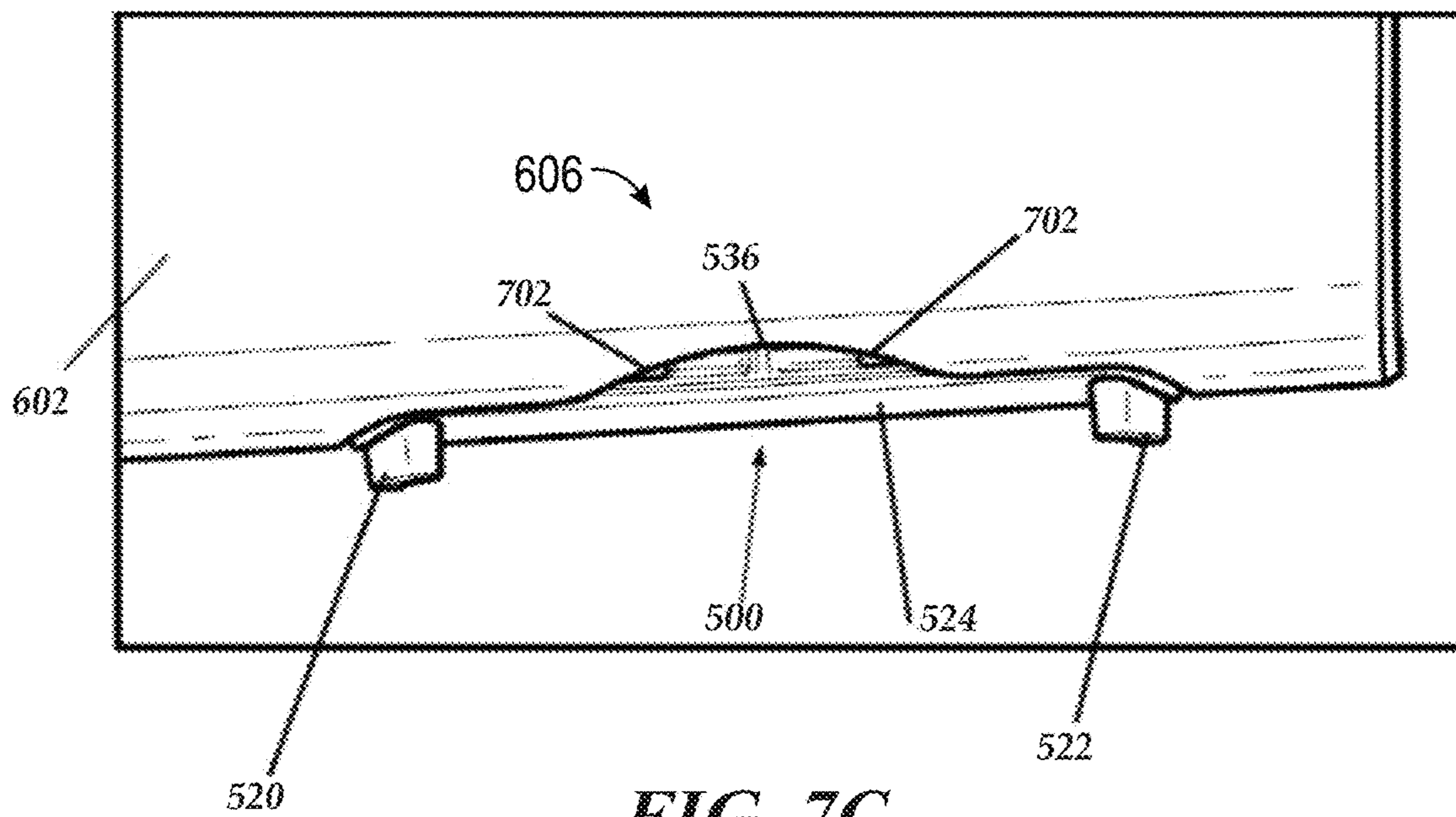


FIG. 7C

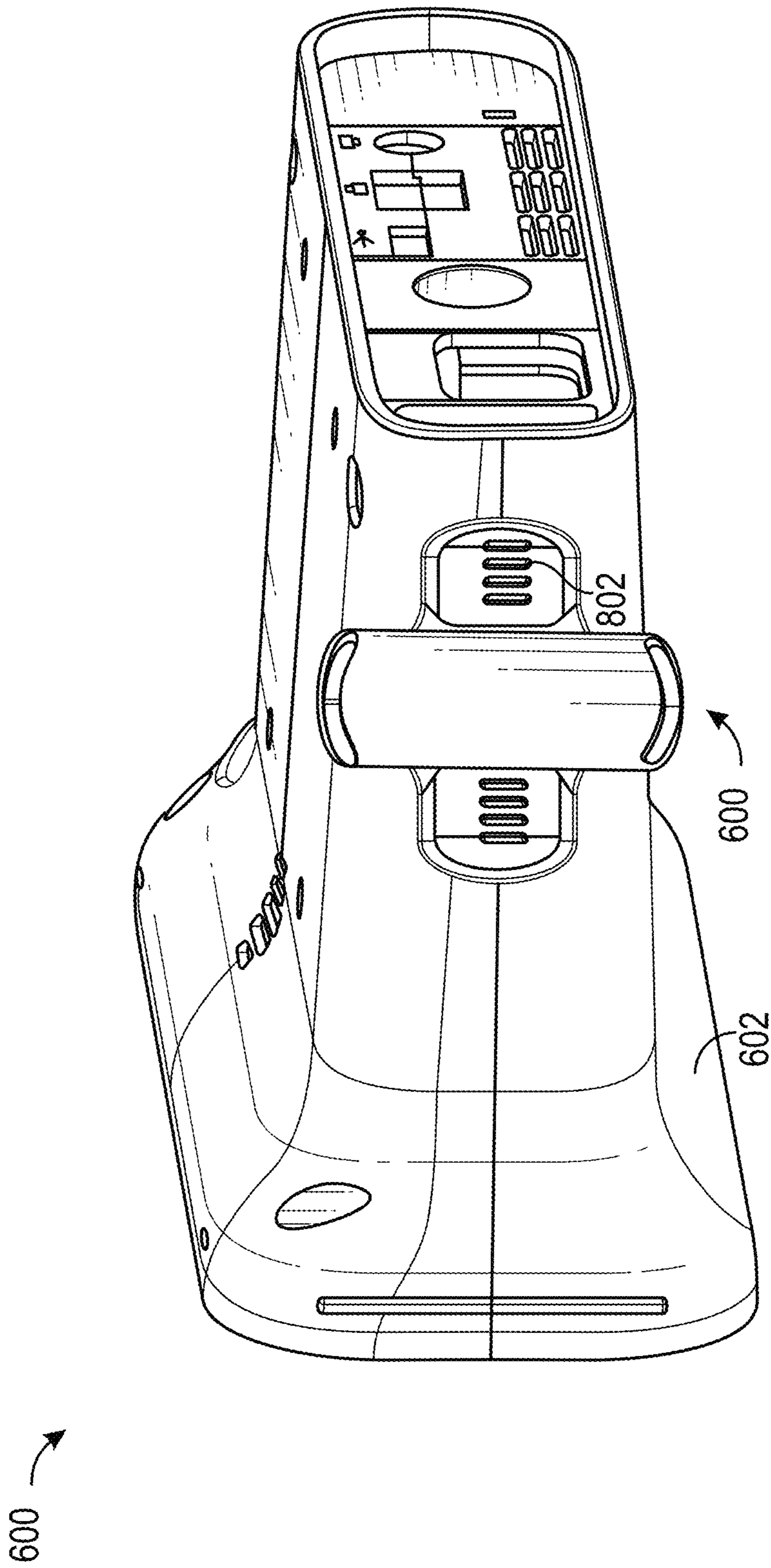


FIG. 8A

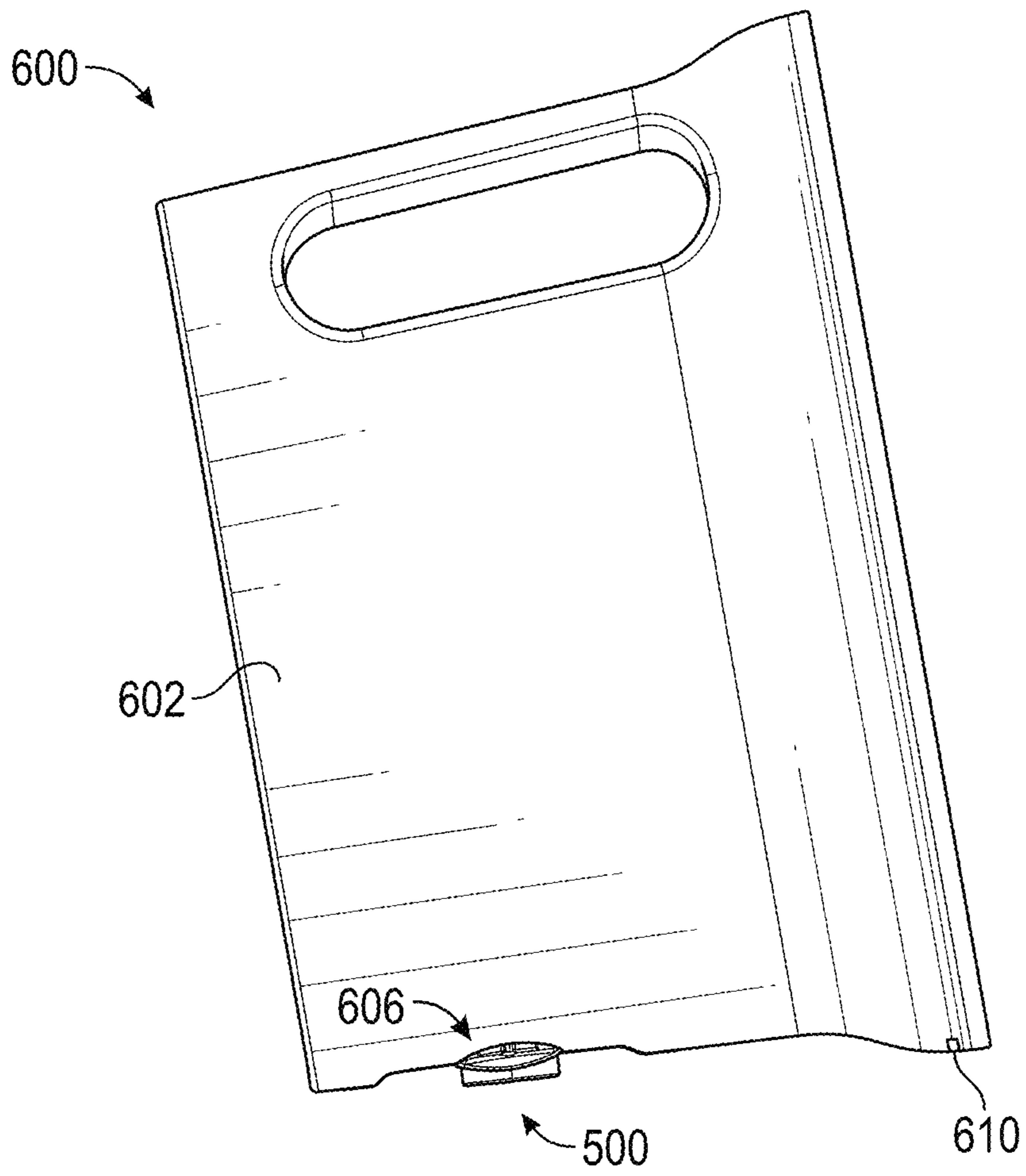


FIG. 8B

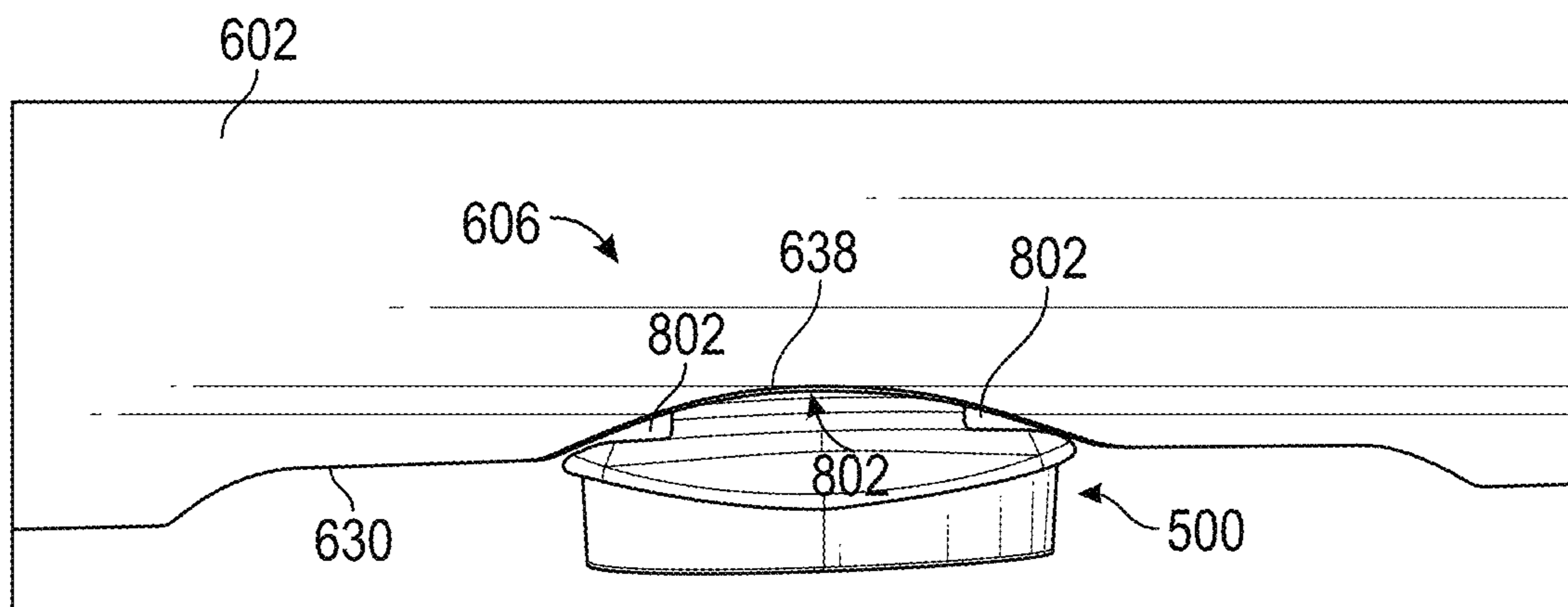


FIG. 8C

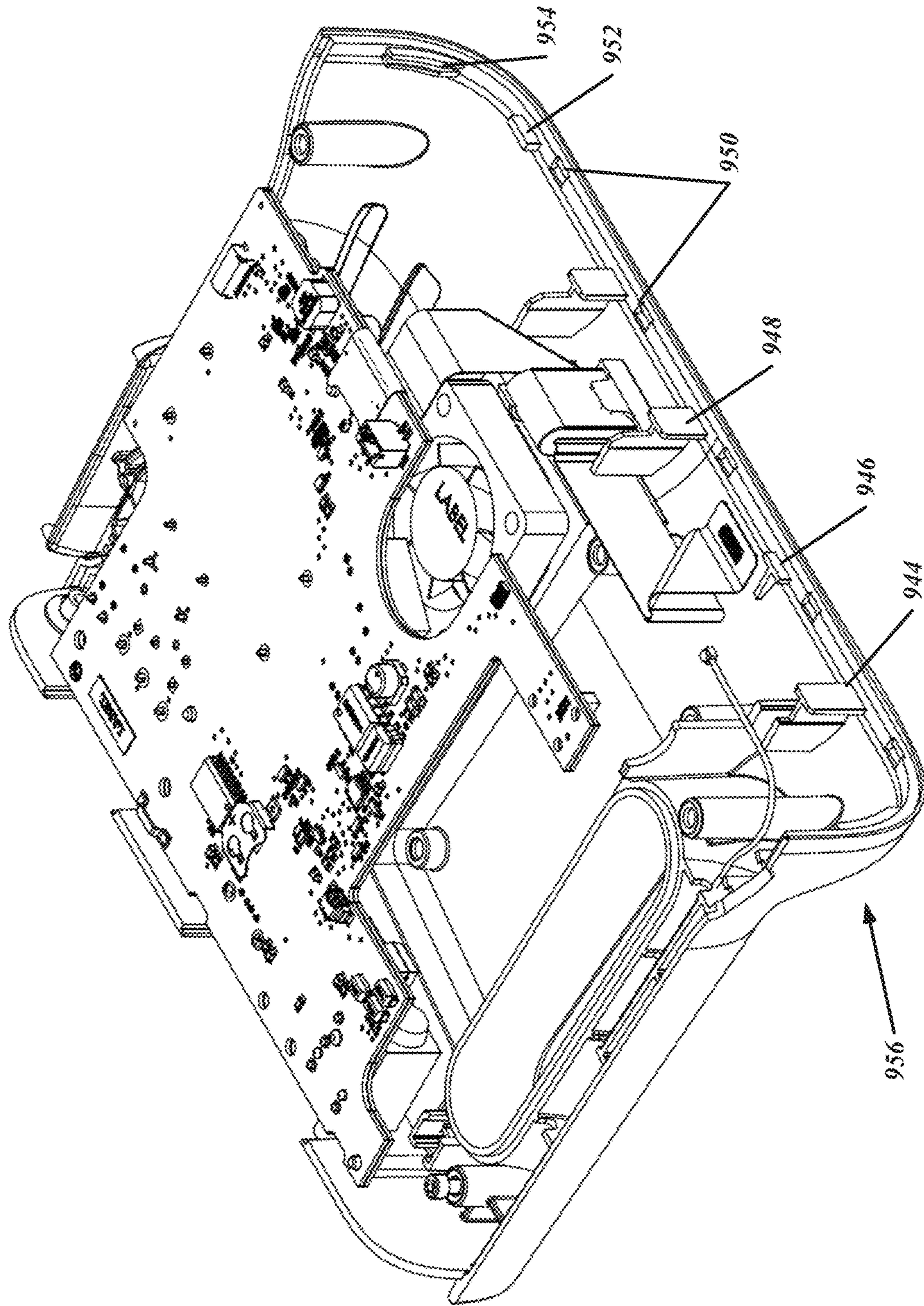


FIG. 9

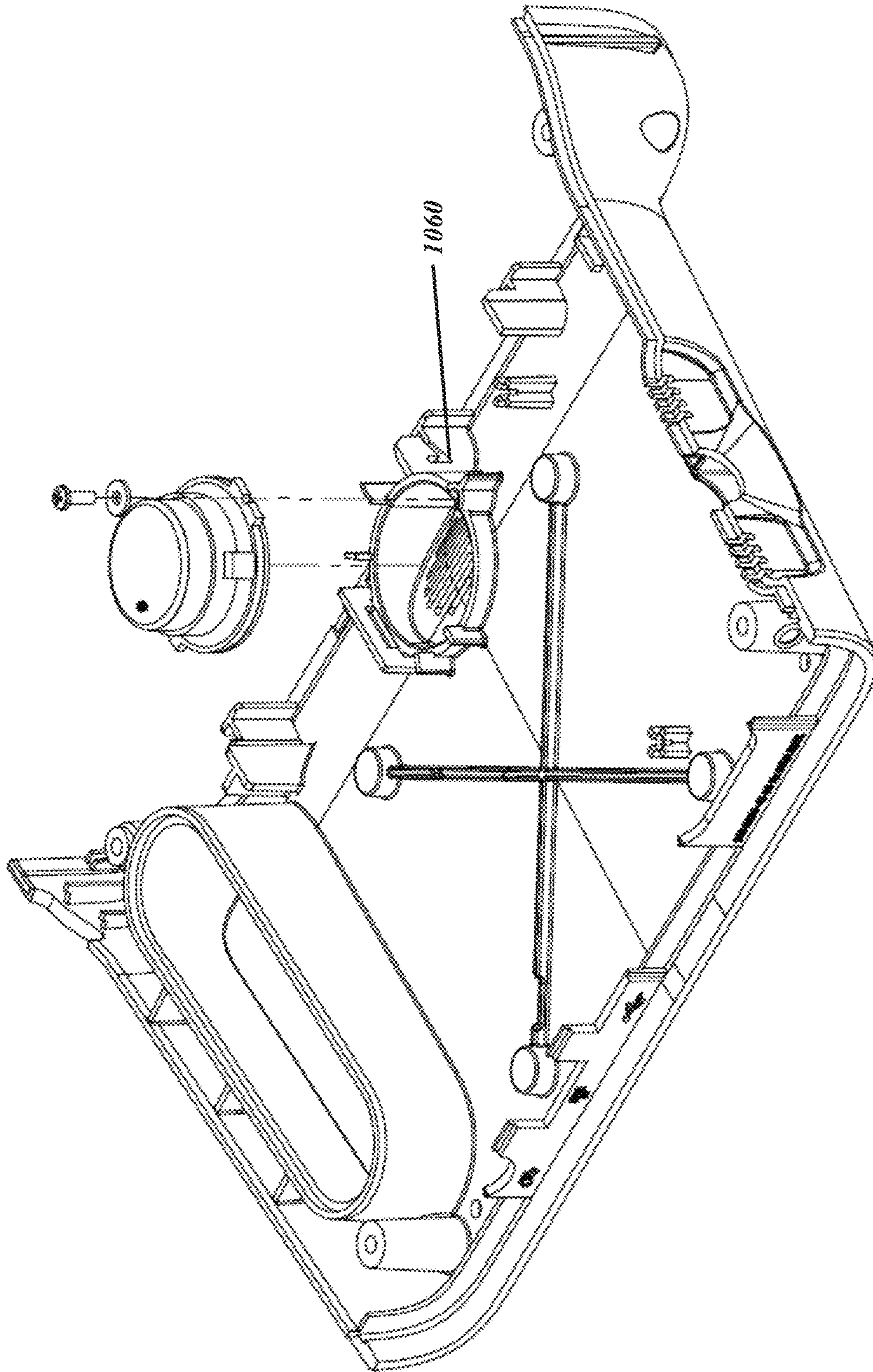


FIG. 10

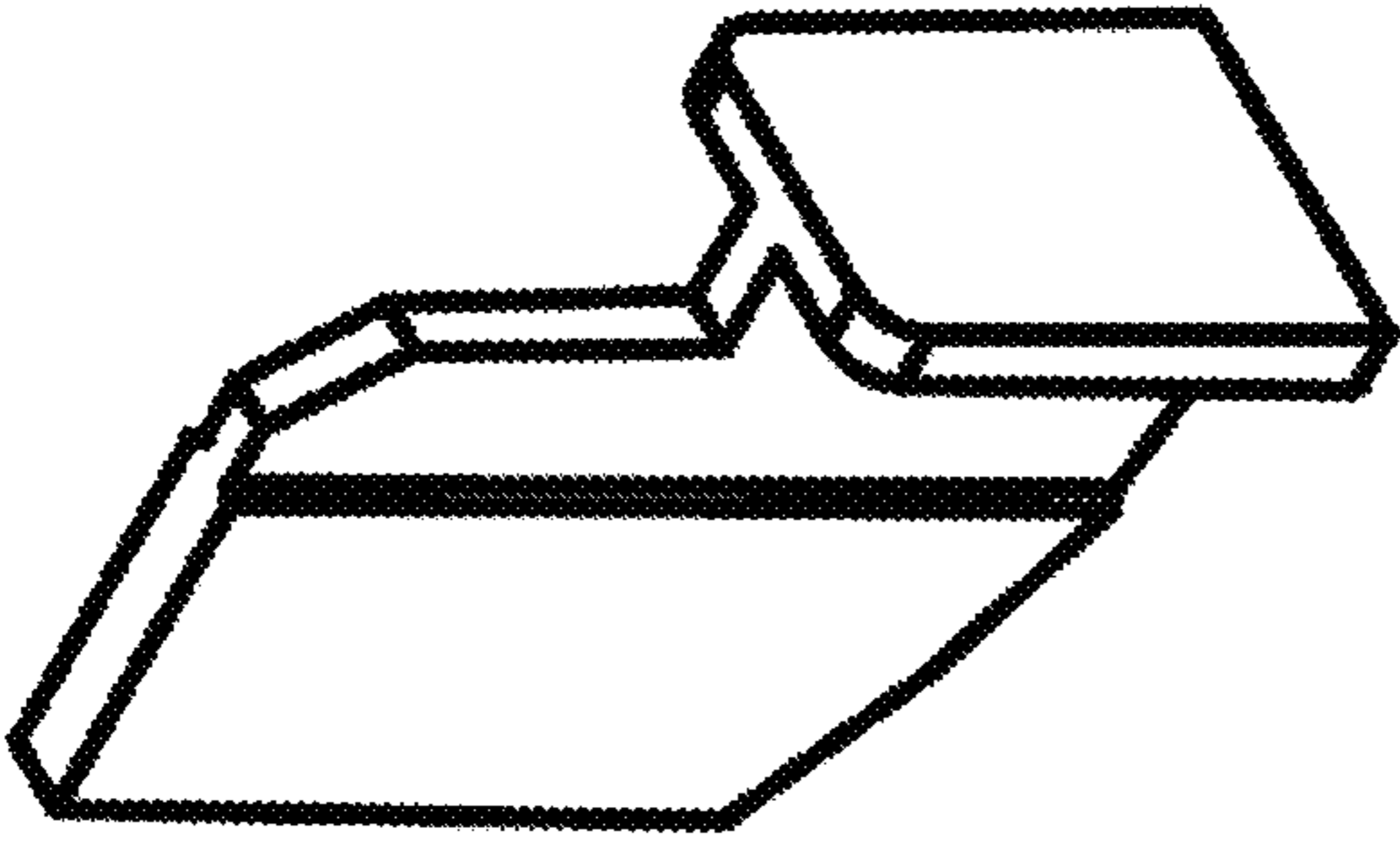


FIG. 11C



FIG. 11F

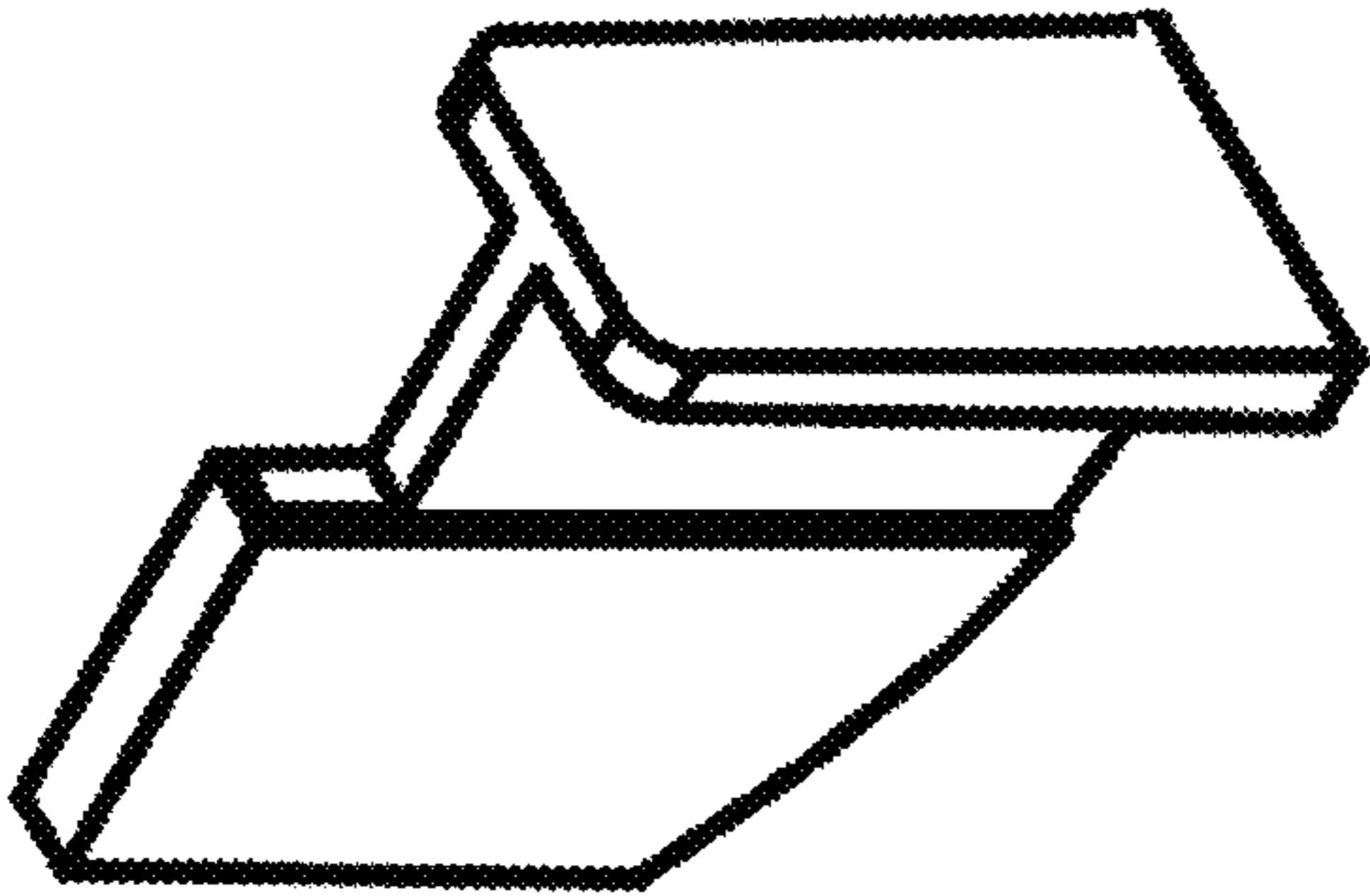


FIG. 11B

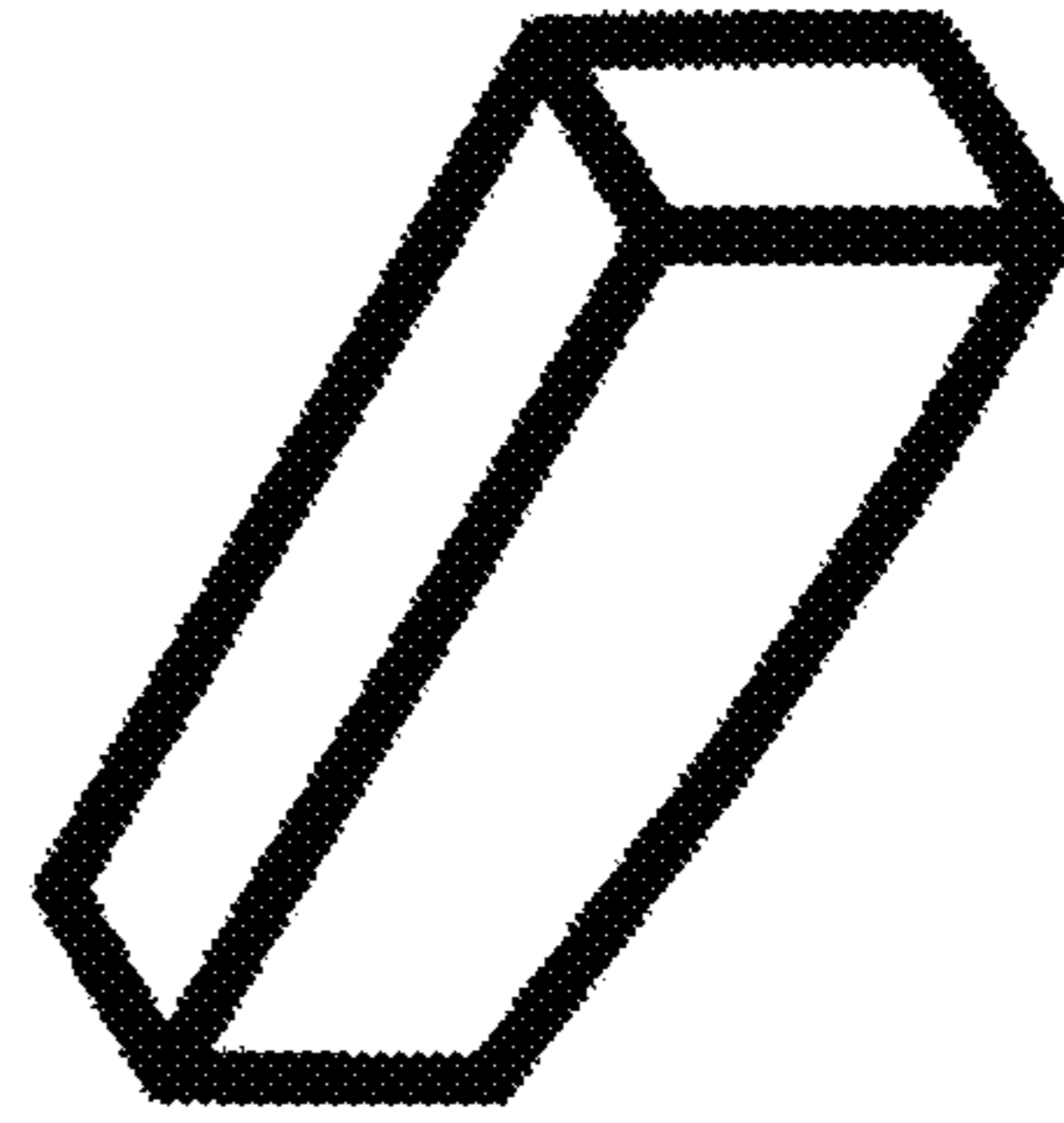


FIG. 11E

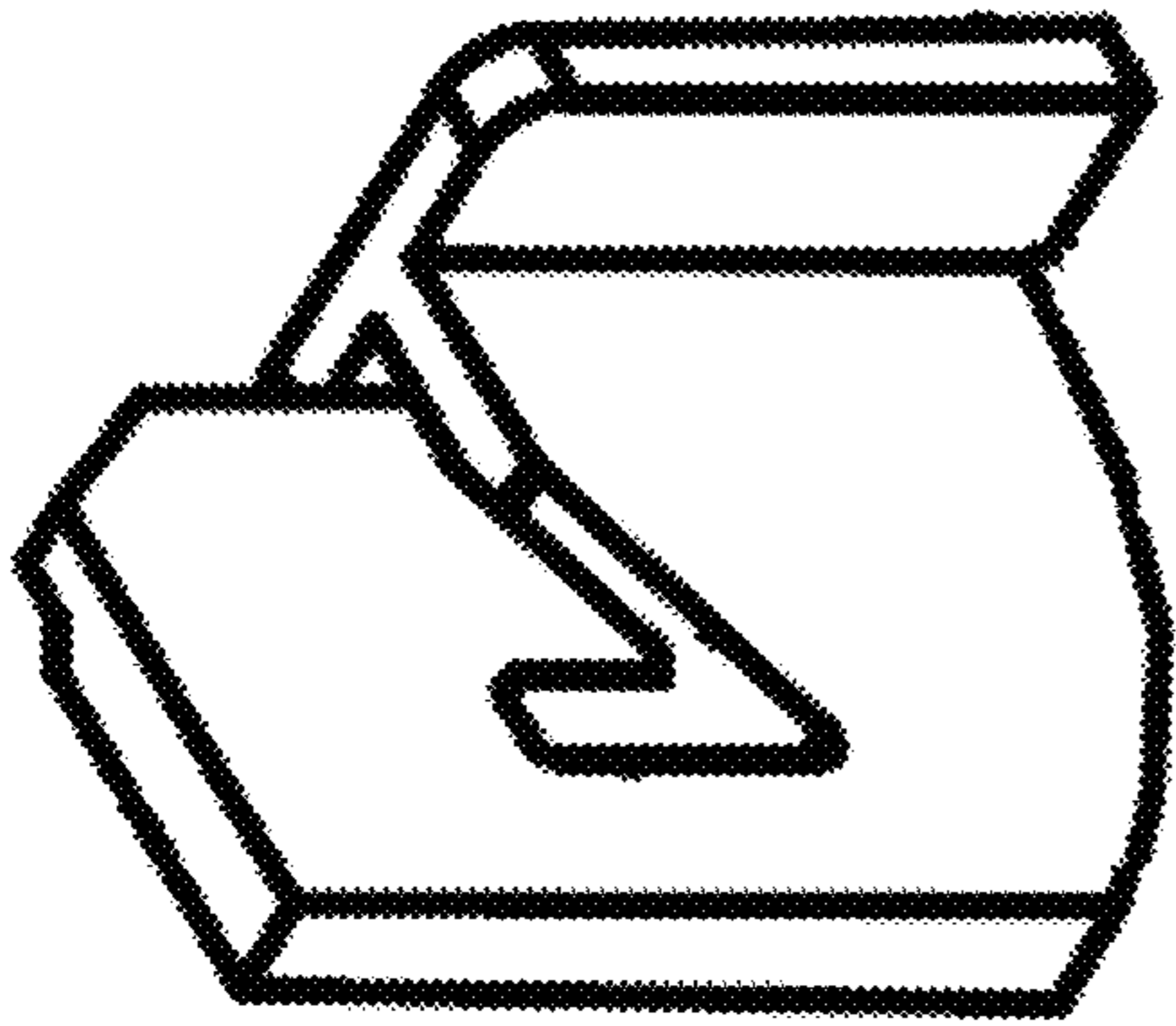


FIG. 11A

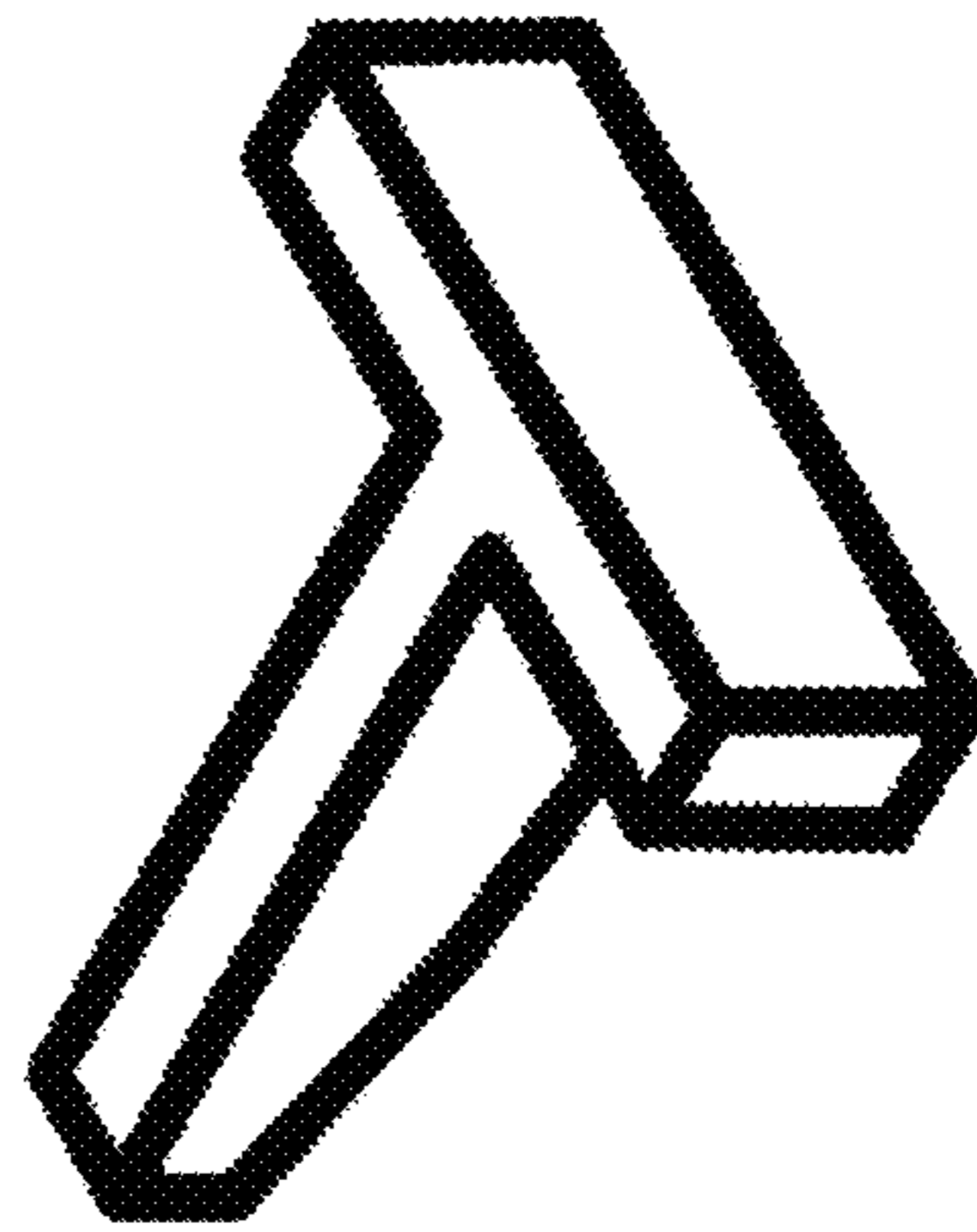


FIG. 11D

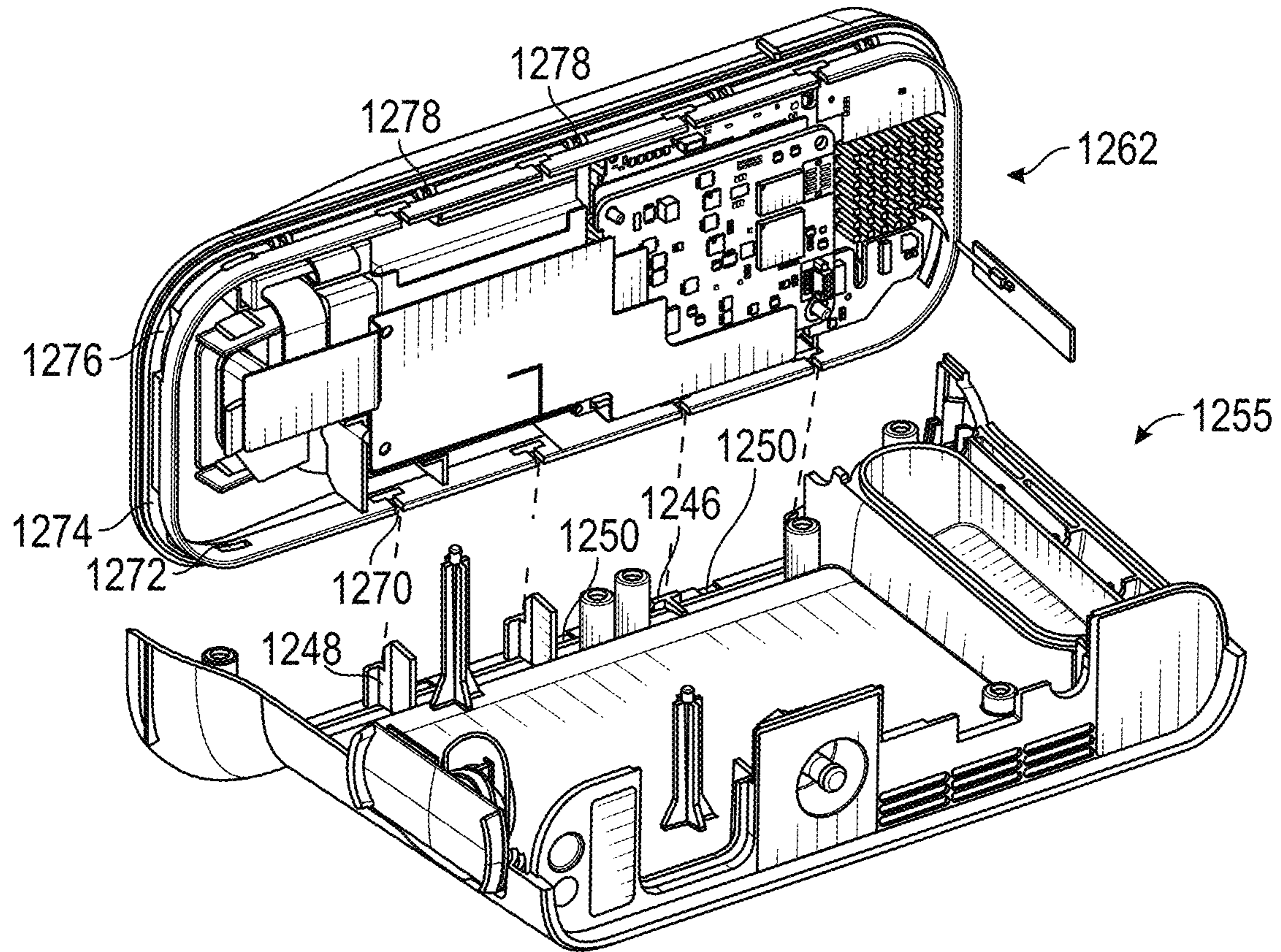


FIG. 12A

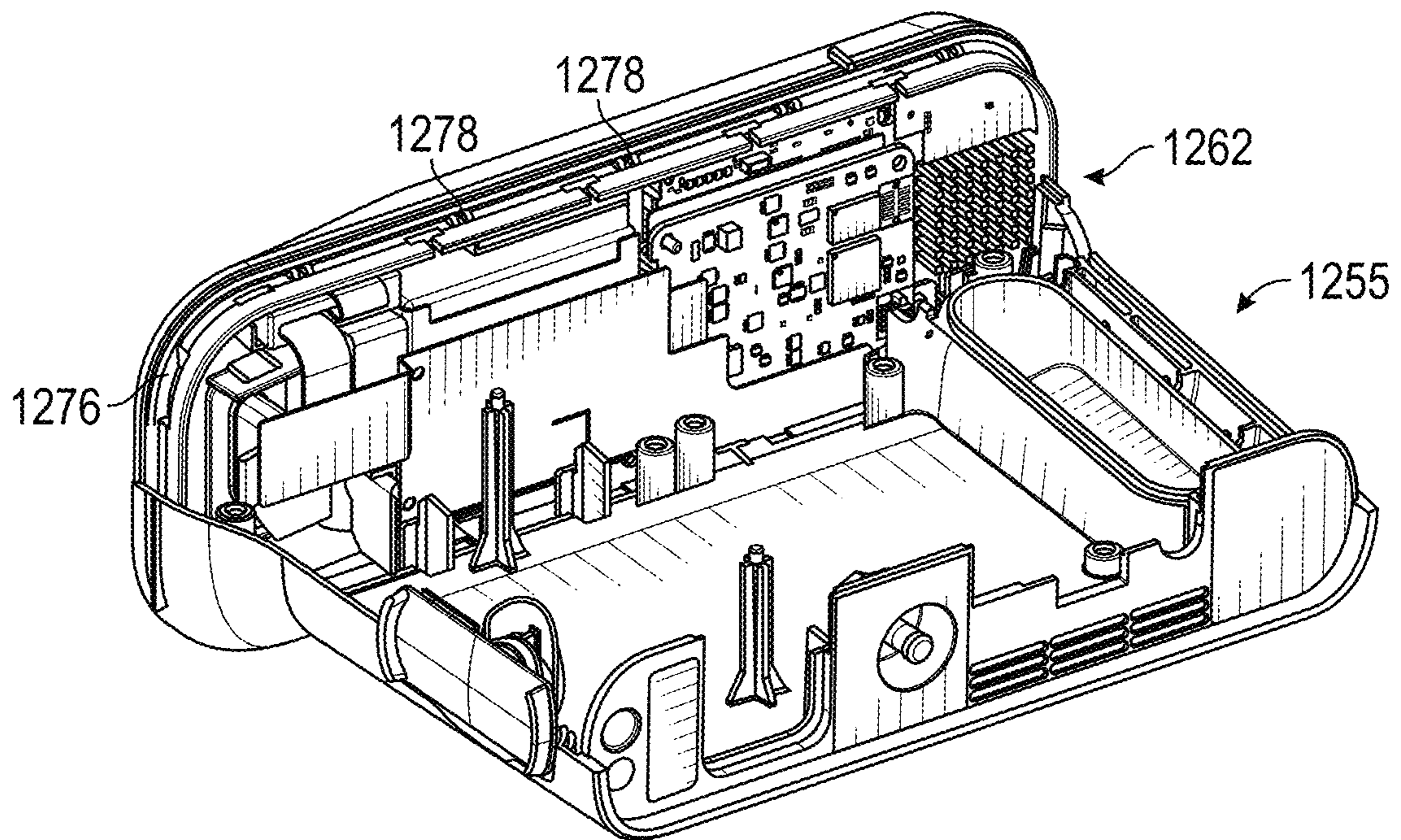


FIG. 12B

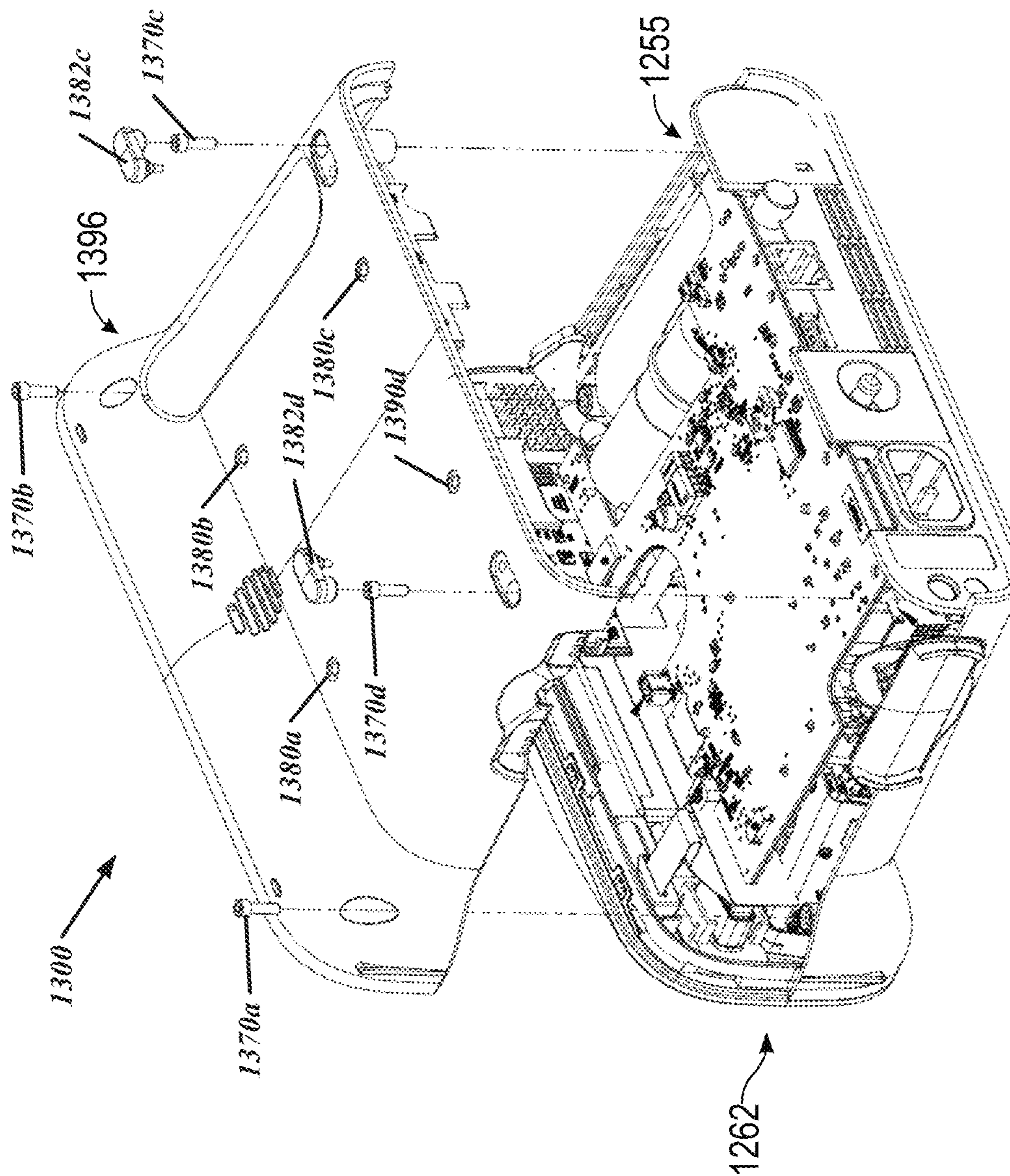


FIG. 13A

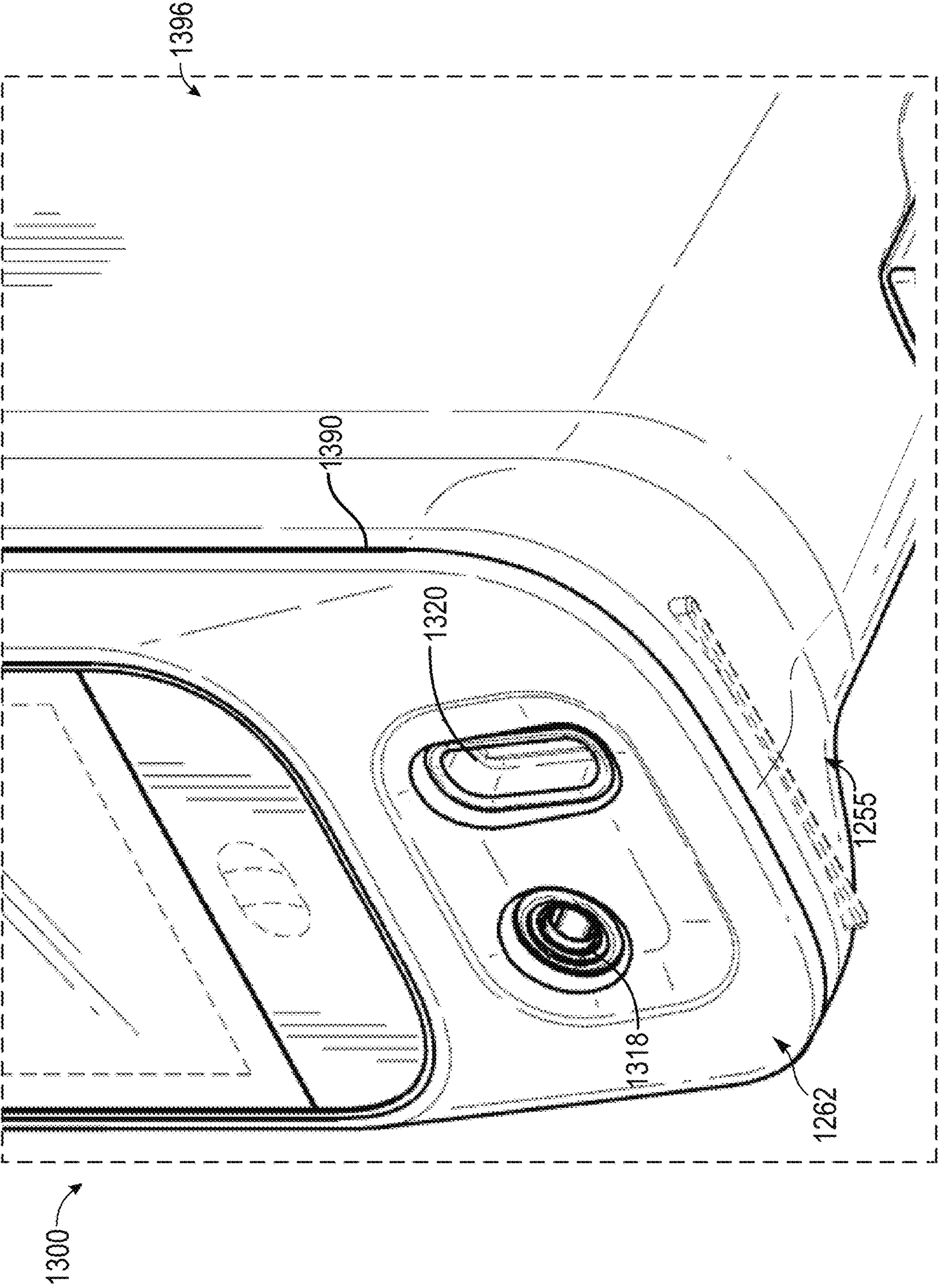


FIG. 13B

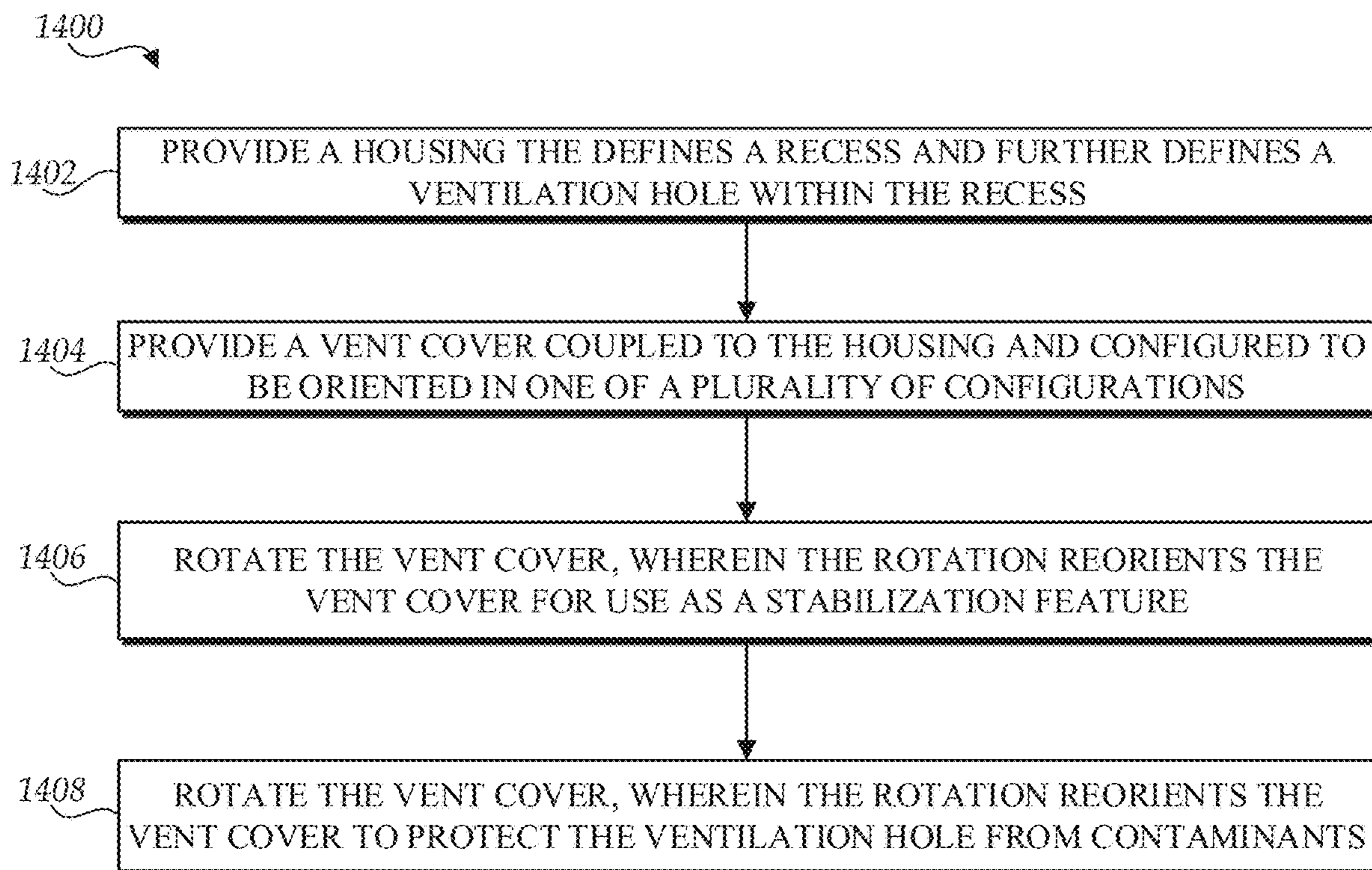


FIG. 14

MEDICAL MONITORING DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE CONFIGURATIONS

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/962,477, filed Apr. 25, 2018, entitled "MEDICAL MONITORING DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE CONFIGURATIONS," which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/490,398, filed Apr. 26, 2017, entitled "MEDICAL MONITORING COMPONENT FOR STABILITY AND VENTILATION," U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/492,108, filed Apr. 28, 2017, entitled "MEDICAL MONITORING DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE CONFIGURATIONS," and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/526,182, filed Jun. 28, 2017, entitled "MEDICAL MONITORING DEVICE HAVING MULTIPLE CONFIGURATIONS," each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to the field of patient monitoring devices. In particular, the present disclosure relates to a patient monitor having multiple configurations configured to provide a plurality of physiological measuring capabilities based at least in part on the configuration. In addition, the present disclosure relates to a vent cover for a patient monitoring device, the vent cover configured to protect a ventilation hole from external contaminants and/or provide a stabilization feature for the patient monitoring device.

BACKGROUND

Telemedicine facilitates provide efficient and coordinated care, making homestay a possibility for a variety of patients. Remote monitoring and surveillance, along with virtual consultations, can reduce hospital admissions and length of stay, cutting costs while reinforcing continued routine care and self-management. However, limited integrated communication capabilities, lack of device interoperability, and poor network connectivity have hindered the rapid adoption of telemedicine solutions.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides for improved monitoring of patients through the use of a compact, standalone monitor for use at home. A patient monitoring device can include a housing configured to house a display. The housing can define a recess and can further define one or more ventilation holes within the recess. The one or more ventilation holes can allow air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device. The device can further include a vent cover coupled to the housing and configured to be positioned in one of a plurality of configurations. Rotation of the vent cover can transition the vent cover between configurations.

The device of the preceding paragraph may also include any combination of the following features described in this paragraph, among others described herein. The plurality of configurations can include one or more of a first configuration and/or a second configuration. The first configuration can include the vent cover oriented within the recess to at least partially cover the one or more ventilation holes to protect the one or more ventilation holes from at least some external contaminants. While in the first configuration, the

vent cover may or may not completely block the ventilation holes, but will continue to permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes. The second configuration can include the vent cover oriented to provide a stabilization feature to the patient monitoring device. While in the first configuration, the orientation of the vent cover may or may not completely block the ventilation holes, but will continue to permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes.

The device of any of the preceding paragraphs may also include any combination of the following features described in this paragraph, among others described herein. While in the first configuration, at least a portion of an outer surface of the vent cover can be level, even, or flush with at least a portion of an outer surface of the housing. The recess can include first indentations and second indentations. While in the first configuration, the vent cover can reside in the first indentations. While in the second configuration, the vent cover can reside in the second indentations. The first indentations can be perpendicular to the second indentations. The housing can further define one or more raised indentations to provide a barrier between the first indentations and the second indentations.

The device of any of the preceding paragraphs may also include any combination of the following features described in this paragraph, among others described herein. While in the second configuration, the stabilization feature can provide lateral support to the patient monitoring device. While in the second configuration, the vent cover can be oriented such that its ends protrude past edges of the housing. The device can further include a locking mechanism configured to limit rotation of the vent cover. The vent cover can further include a body, an engagement member, and an extension member. The extension member can extend between the body and the engagement member. The vent cover can be configured to rotate about an axis corresponding to the extension member. The first configuration and the second configuration can be separated by 45, 90, 135, or 180 degrees of rotation of the vent cover.

The device of any of the preceding paragraphs may also include any combination of the following features described in this paragraph, among others described herein. The housing can be configured to house at least one of a non-invasive blood pressure module, a capnography module, or a pulse oximetry module. The housing can include a plurality of housing portions configured to mate via a plurality of connection features to attach the housing portions together. The plurality of connection features can include one or more of t-shaped connection features and/or snap connection features. The t-shaped connection features can include a t-shaped protrusion and a t-shaped aperture configured to mate with the t-shaped protrusion.

The present disclosure also provides for an improved method of configuring a vent cover of a patient monitoring device. This can include providing a housing that defines a recess and further defines one or more ventilation holes within the recess. The one or more ventilation holes can allow air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device. The method can further include providing a vent cover coupled to the housing and oriented within the recess to at least partially cover the one or more ventilation holes to protect the one or more ventilation holes from at least some external contaminants. In some cases, this orientation is referred to as the first configuration or a storage configuration. While in the first configuration, the vent cover does not completely block the ventilation holes, but contin-

ues to permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes. The method can further include rotating the vent cover, which reorients the vent cover for use as a stabilization feature to provide lateral support to the patient monitoring device. In some cases, this is referred to as the second or a stabilizing configuration. Each of the orientations or configurations of the vent cover (for example, first configuration, second configuration, or an intermediate configuration) permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes.

The method of the preceding paragraph may also include any combination of the following features or steps described in this paragraph, among others described herein. Rotating the vent cover can include rotating the vent cover 45, 90, 135, or 180 degrees about an axis of the vent cover. The housing can be configured to house at least one of a non-invasive blood pressure module, a capnography module, or a pulse oximetry module.

The present disclosure also provides for an improved method of configuring a vent cover of a patient monitoring device. This can include providing a housing that defines a recess and further defines one or more ventilation holes within the recess. The one or more ventilation holes can allow air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device. The method can further include providing a vent cover coupled to the housing and oriented to provide a stabilization feature that can provide lateral support to the patient monitoring device. In some cases, this orientation is referred to as the second configuration or a stabilizing configuration. While in the second configuration, the vent cover does not completely block the ventilation holes, but continues to permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes. The method can further include rotating the vent cover, which reorients the vent cover within the recess to at least partially cover the one or more ventilation holes to protect the one or more ventilation holes from at least some external contaminants. In some cases, this is referred to as the first configuration or a storage configuration. Each of the orientations or configurations of the vent cover (for example, first configuration, second configuration, or an intermediate configuration) permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes.

The method of the preceding paragraph may also include any combination of the following features or steps described in this paragraph, among others described herein. Rotating the vent cover can include rotating the vent cover 45, 90, 135, or 180 degrees about an axis of the vent cover. The housing can be configured to house at least one of a non-invasive blood pressure module, a capnography module, or a pulse oximetry module.

The present disclosure also provides for an improved patient monitoring device. A patient monitoring device can be configured to provide videoconferencing capabilities, which can provide more efficient and coordinated care, making homestay a possibility for a variety of patients. Remote monitoring and surveillance, along with virtual consultations, can reduce hospital admissions and length of stay, cutting costs while reinforcing continued routine care and self-management. The patient monitoring device can be capable of gathering patient data from a variety of devices and transmitting data to remote locations and/or electronic medical records (EMRs). The patient monitoring device can include one or more built-in cameras to facilitate one- and two-way patient-physician communication.

The present disclosure also provides for an improved patient monitoring device. The patient monitoring device can include a sleek and continuous outer surface that is easy to clean and generally free of crevices, holes, or surfaces that collect external contaminants. The housing of the patient monitoring device can include multiple housing portions that are configured to attach using internal connection features, while using limited or no screws or screw holes. The housing of the patient monitoring device can connect with display using similar internal connection features and using limited or no screws or screw holes. By limiting a number of screw holes, the housing has fewer crevices, thereby reducing the amount of dirt or other contaminants that are stuck in the housing.

For purposes of summarizing the disclosure, certain aspects, advantages and novel features are discussed herein. It is to be understood that not necessarily all such aspects, advantages or features will be embodied in any particular embodiment of the invention and an artisan would recognize from the disclosure herein a myriad of combinations of such aspects, advantages or features.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following drawings and the associated descriptions are provided to illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and do not limit the scope of the claims.

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic block diagram of an example patient monitoring system.

FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate various example configurations of a patient monitoring device.

FIGS. 3A-3B illustrate example patient monitoring devices.

FIGS. 4A-4B illustrate an example patient monitoring system configured for two-way consultation.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example vent cover for a patient monitoring device.

FIG. 6A illustrates an example a patient monitoring device configured to couple to the vent cover of FIG. 5.

FIG. 6B illustrates a detail view of the section of FIG. 6A for coupling and/or interfacing with a vent cover.

FIGS. 7A-7C illustrate an example patient monitoring device configured in a first configuration, according to some embodiments.

FIGS. 8A-8C illustrate an example patient monitoring device configured in a second configuration, according to some embodiments.

FIGS. 9-10 illustrate example internal structural components of a patient monitoring device.

FIGS. 11A-11F illustrate a plurality of example connection features for coupling portions of a housing of a patient monitor.

FIGS. 12A-12B illustrate example connections between a display housing and a side housing.

FIG. 13A illustrates an exploded view of an example patient monitoring device.

FIG. 13B illustrates a detail view of the seam between the various housing portions of FIG. 13A.

FIG. 14 is a flow diagram illustrative of an example of a routine for reconfiguring a vent cover.

While the foregoing "Brief Description of the Drawings" references generally various embodiments of the disclosure, an artisan will recognize from the disclosure herein that such embodiments are not mutually exclusive. Rather, the artisan would recognize a myriad of combinations of some or all of such embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Overview

With an increasing number of patients receiving care at home, there is a growing need for high-quality home monitoring and telehealth equipment. Accordingly, systems, methods, and apparatuses for improved patient monitoring are described. A patient monitoring device can be configured to provide fast and reliable physiological measurements in a variety of care settings, including, but not limited to, at the patient's home. In some aspects, the patient monitoring device includes a compact, standalone monitor with telehealth capabilities, as well as an intuitive interface for use at home.

The patient monitoring device can provide real-time patient data to clinicians, which promotes timely, patient-centric care. For example, the patient monitoring device can be configured for patient surveillance. The device or system can include one or more integrated or external cameras, microphones, and/or audio devices to facilitate one- or two-way patient-physician/caregiver communication. The patient monitoring device can be configured to incorporate live video chat capabilities, which can facilitate discussions (for example, regarding, treatment, medications, therapy, or the like) between patients and caregivers or health practitioners.

The patient monitoring device can be configured to measure various physiological parameters. For example, the housing of the patient monitoring device can be sized to fit one or more of various modules (or internal components) that provide different physiological monitoring capabilities. In various configurations of patient monitoring device, the patient monitoring device can include any combination of the one or more modules. For example, each of the configurations can include a baseline set of physiological monitoring capabilities. The addition of a module to a patient monitoring device can increase the physiological monitoring capabilities of the patient monitoring device. Non-limiting examples of configurations include a Pulse CO-Oximeter configuration, a non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP) configuration (for example, including one or more capabilities of the Pulse CO-Oximeter configuration, plus NIBP capabilities), and a capnography configuration (for example, including one or more capabilities of the Pulse CO-Oximeter configuration, plus capnography capabilities). Each configuration can include the same or a similar housing or sleek design. However, each of the one or more configurations can include a different faceplate (for example, for attaching different sensors or probes) and/or different internal components (for example, including different modules). Accordingly, portions of the housing can be interchangeable between the multiple configurations, thereby streamlining the manufacturing process by reducing the number or parts or molds required to manufacture the housing parts.

The patient monitoring device can include a sleek and continuous outer surface that is easy to clean and relatively free of crevices, holes, or surfaces that collect external contaminants. For example, the housing of the patient monitoring device can include multiple portions that are configured to attach primarily using internal connection features, while using limited or no screws or screw holes. In addition, the housing of the patient monitoring device can connect with a display using similar internal connection features and using limited or no screws or screw holes. By limiting a number of screw holes, the housing has fewer crevices, thereby reducing the amount of dirt or other contaminants that are stuck in the housing.

Temperature regulation of an electrical device has an influence on the device's service life, surface temperature, functionality, and electric and fire safety, among other things. To combat this, a device can include one or more ventilation holes or openings that allow air to exhaust through the patient monitoring device. In some cases, a ventilation hole can allow external contaminants to enter the device, which can affect the device's functionality. Accordingly, systems, methods, and apparatuses for improved ventilation of a patient monitoring device are described.

The patient monitoring device can include a vent cover that can be configured to cover a ventilation hole without occluding (or only partially occluding) the ventilation hole and/or configured to provide a stabilization feature to the patient monitoring device. The vent cover can couple to a patient monitor such that a ventilation hole is at least partially covered but is not occluded (or is only partially occluded) by the vent cover. When coupled to the patient monitoring device, the vent cover is swivelable (for example, when rotated by a user) and can be swiveled between various configurations.

In a first configuration, the vent cover can protect the ventilation hole(s) from external contaminants, while still allowing air to vent from the ventilation hole. For example, the patient monitor may be positioned proximate the patient such that patient fluids or other substances are likely to come in contact with the patient monitor. The vent cover can shield the ventilation hole to keep these substances from entering the patient monitor through the ventilation hole. In the first configuration, the vent cover can be swiveled parallel to a lengthwise axis of the device. In addition or alternatively, the vent cover can fit within indentions of a recess defined by the housing of the patient monitoring device such that an outer surface of the vent cover is at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing. This maintains the sleek, smooth design of the patient monitoring device, making it easier to clean and more portable. The first configuration is useful when moving or storing the patient monitoring device, or when the patient monitoring device is operating in a landscape mode for example.

In a second configuration, the vent cover can act as a stand or other stabilizing feature for the patient monitoring device. For example, the vent cover can be swiveled perpendicular to the first configuration and perpendicular to a lengthwise axis of the device. While in the second configuration, the vent cover can provide support and stability to the patient monitoring device. For example, the vent cover can aid in stabilizing the patient monitoring device, particularly when the device is in a portrait mode and is less stable.

In any of the above-discussed configurations, the vent cover can be configured such that it does not prevent a flow of air through the ventilation hole. Accordingly, the vent cover advantageously provides a multipurpose advantage of the having both a shielding configuration (for example, the first configuration) and a supporting or stabilizing configuration (for example, the second configuration), each of which allows ventilation through the ventilation hole.

Alternatively, the patient monitor may not include and/or the vent cover may not cover a ventilation hole. Rather, in the first configuration, the vent cover (which, in this example is sometimes referred to as a swivel foot) can simply be configured to be oriented parallel to a lengthwise axis of the device and fit within indentions of a recess defined by the housing of the device. Further, an outer surface of the swivel foot can be at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing. This maintains the sleek, smooth design of the patient monitoring device, making it

easier to clean and more portable. The first configuration can be useful when moving or storing the patient monitoring device, or when the patient monitoring device is operating in a landscape mode for example. However, as described above, the swivel foot may or may not be protecting a ventilation hole. The second configuration of the swivel foot can correspond to the second configuration as described herein. For example, the swivel foot can be swiveled between perpendicular to the first configuration and perpendicular to a lengthwise axis of the device. The second configuration can provide support and stability to the patient monitoring device. For example, the swivel foot can aid in stabilizing the patient monitoring device, particularly when the device is in a portrait mode and is less stable.

Patient Monitoring System

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic block diagram of an example patient monitoring system 100. As illustrated, the system 100 can include a patient monitoring device 102 in wired or wireless communication (for example, via Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or cellular) with a combination of one or more of a blood pressure module 104, a pulse oximetry module 106, a capnography module 108, a video or camera module 110, one or more remote modules 114, and/or a monitoring station 112. The one or more modules 104, 106, 108, 109, or 110 can be integrated or combined with the patient monitoring device 102. Additional, fewer, or different modules can be in communication and/or incorporated within the patient monitoring device 102. Furthermore, any of the modules or stations can communicate with any of the other modules or stations.

The patient monitor 102 (sometimes referred to as a point-of-care device) can serve as a connectivity hub for any of various device that can be collectively referred to as remote modules 114. For example, the patient monitor can be wired or wirelessly, for instance via Bluetooth, aggregate data from each of a plurality of remote modules 114. The patient monitor 102 can communicate with or integrate data from one or more devices such as a weight scale, glucometer, spirometer, stethoscope, a capnograph (such as the EMMA™ Capnograph marketed and sold by Masimo Corporation of Irvine Calif. (“Masimo”)), a thermometer (such as the Caregiver marketed and sold by Masimo), a hemoglobin sensor (such as the Rainbow® DCI®-mini marketed and sold by Masimo), a pulse oximeter (such as the MightySat™ Rx marketed and sold by Masimo), etc.

The patient monitor 102 can advantageously include one or more ports for communicating with one or more sensors or sensor cables. For example, the patient monitor can include a port for communicating with a sensor configured to measure at least one parameter corresponding to oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate (PR), perfusion index (PI), total hemoglobin (SpHb®), methemoglobin (SpMet®), carboxy-hemoglobin (SpCO®), oxygen content (SpOC®), oxygen reserve index (ORi®), pleth variability index (PVi®), acoustic respiration rate (RRa®), respiration rate from pleth (RRp™), fractional arterial oxygen (SpfO₂™), rainbow Pleth Variability Index (RPVi™), or signal quality. In addition or alternatively, the patient monitor 102 can include a port for communicating with a blood pressure sensor, such as a non-invasive blood pressure (NIBP) measuring device such as an arm cuff. In addition or alternatively, the patient monitor 102 can include a port for communicating with a capnography sensor (for example, a CO₂ sensor) so as to measure or determine parameters such as end-tidal carbon dioxide (etCO₂), SpO₂, NIBP, Predictive or Temporal Artery Temperature, Masimo Rainbow® parameters (for example, RRa™, SpCO®, PVi®), 3-Lead electrocardio-

gram (ECG) etc. The patient monitor 102 can include a port for communicating with a biopotential sensor, a respiratory rate sensor, or a glucose sensor. The patient monitor 102 can wirelessly communicate with sensor modules such as a blood pressure module, a pulse oximetry module, or a capnography module.

As a non-limiting example, the patient monitor 102 includes a sensor interface, a signal processor, and a transceiver. The patient monitor 102 receives a sensor signal associated with a sensor, for example, corresponding to a blood pressure module 104, pulse oximetry module 106, capnography module 108, remote module 114, or other module configured to measure one or more parameters which can be utilized for calculation or determination of physiological parameters. Depending on the sensor, the patient monitor 102 provides one or more drive signals to the sensor. The patient monitor 102 can receive (through wired or wireless connection) the sensor signal and can determine a conditioned signal. The conditioned signal may be transmitted or further processed by a signal processor, such as buffering, digital filtering, smoothing, averaging, adaptive filtering and frequency transforms to name a few. The signal processor can derive a parameter or value responsive to the sensor signal. The resulting parameter signal may be a measurement calculated or derived from the conditioned signal, such as SpO₂, PR, Pi, blood pressure, or any of the physiological parameters described herein. In some instances, the parameter signal may be an intermediate result from which the above-stated measurements may be calculated or derived.

The patient monitor 102 may be battery powered or externally powered from an independent AC or DC power source. For example, the patient monitor 102 can include an internal rechargeable battery such as a lithium ion (Li-ion) battery. The patient monitor can be configured to function for up to or more than 7 hours on a single battery charge. The battery can recharge from a state of no charge to a state of full charge in approximately 3 hours.

Patient Monitoring Device Configurations

FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate various example configurations of a patient monitoring device. As described herein, as compared to a baseline configuration (for example, the Pulse CO-Oximeter Configuration of FIG. 2A), some configurations of the patient monitoring device can allow for monitoring of one or more additional, fewer, or different physiological parameters.

Advantageously, one or more of the configurations illustrated in FIGS. 2A-C include a similar housing or chassis. Accordingly, portions of the housing can be interchangeable between the configurations. The back portions of the housings of each of the configurations can be identical or substantially similar. For example, the back portion 228c of the configuration of FIG. 2C can be interchangeable with the back portion 228a or 228b of the configurations of FIG. 2A or 2B. However, in some cases, the back portions may differ. In addition or alternatively, front portions of the housing can be interchangeable between the configurations. For example, the front plate 224c of the configuration of FIG. 2C can be interchangeable with the front plate 224a/224b of the configurations of FIG. 2A or 2B. However, in some cases, the front plates may differ. Having interchangeable portions of the housing or chassis can advantageously streamline the manufacturing process by reducing the number or parts or molds required to manufacture the housing parts. Furthermore, although the housings are similar or identical, the internal components of the multiple configurations can include similar, different, fewer, or additional components.

Pulse CO-Oximeter Configuration

FIG. 2A illustrates an example configuration of a patient monitoring device **200a**. As shown, the patient monitoring device **200a** can be a standalone monitor **200a**. The standalone monitor **200a** includes a housing **202a**, integrated display **222a**, faceplate **224a**, and sensor port **220a**. In some cases, this configuration is referred to as a Pulse CO-Oximeter configuration.

The sensor port **220a** can be configured to electrically connect with a sensing device, such as a pulse oximetry sensor, or corresponding cable. Based on a signal received from a sensing device, the patient monitoring device **202a** can determine one or more physiological parameters. For example, the physiological parameters can include, but are not limited to, oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate (PR), perfusion index (Pi), and/or pleth variability index (PVi®). In addition or alternatively, the physiological parameters can include total hemoglobin (SpHb®), methemoglobin (SpMet®), carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO®), oxygen content (SpOC®), oxygen reserve index (ORi®), acoustic respiration rate (RRa®), respiration rate from pleth (RRp™), rainbow Pleth Variability Index (RPVi™), fractional arterial oxygen (SpfO₂™), and/or or signal quality. In some cases, the patient monitoring device **202a** can be configured to determine some, if not all, of the physiological parameters listed above. For example, the patient monitoring device **202a** can be upgraded or downgraded to have the capability to monitor only particular parameters. In some cases, one or more calculations can be performed on the sensing device, and the patient monitoring device **202a** can receive one or more signals indicative of physiological parameters.

Noninvasive Blood Pressure (NIBP) Configuration

FIG. 2B illustrates an example NIBP configuration of a patient monitoring device **200b**. Similar to the patient monitoring device **202a** of FIG. 2A, the patient monitoring device **202b** includes a housing **202b**, an integrated display **222b**, a faceplate **224b**, and a sensor port **220b**. Furthermore, the patient monitoring device **200b** includes a port **218** for connecting a blood pressure sensing device. As shown, the faceplate **224b** can be different from faceplate **224a** of FIG. 2A, for example, to accommodate ports **220b** and **218**. In some cases, this configuration is referred to as an NIBP Configuration.

The patient monitoring device **200b** can provide some or all of the capabilities of a Pulse CO-Oximeter, such as those described herein with respect to FIG. 2A. For example, the physiological parameters can include, but are not limited to, oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate (PR), perfusion index (Pi), and/or pleth variability index (PVi®), total hemoglobin (SpHb®), methemoglobin (SpMet®), carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO®), oxygen content (SpOC®), oxygen reserve index (ORi®), acoustic respiration rate (RRa®), respiration rate from pleth (RRp™), rainbow Pleth Variability Index (RPVi™), fractional arterial oxygen (SpfO₂™), and/or or signal quality. For example, the port **220b** can correspond to port **220a** of FIG. 2A, and the patient monitoring device **220b** can be configured to determine any of these various physiological parameters based on a signal received from a sensor attached to port **220b**.

In addition, the patient monitoring device **200b** can provide blood pressure monitoring capabilities. The patient monitoring device **200b** can be integrated with port **218** for connecting a blood pressure sensing device. For example, integrated port **218** can be configured to connect to blood pressure cuff (for example, via an inflation hose). The port

218 can be compatible with any of disposable or reusable blood pressure cuffs, for adult, pediatric, and/or neonatal patients.

The patient monitoring device **200b** can be configured to measure blood pressure between the range of 0 mmHg and 300 mmHg. The blood pressure measurements can provide blood pressure reading accurate within 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 10 mmHg. The patient monitoring device **200b** can be configured to provide “spot-check” blood pressure measurements, which can allow for a single, user-imitated measurement. The spot-check measurements can be taken at various times throughout the day. The patient monitoring device **200b** can be configured to routinely take blood pressure measurements (for example, at a desired interval), eliminating a need to do so manually. Furthermore, the patient monitoring device **200b** can be configured to continuously measure blood pressure for a desired duration, such as 5 or 10 minutes. As described in more detail herein, a value or display associated with any parameters or corresponding waveforms can be displayed on display **222b**.

Capnography Configuration

FIG. 2C illustrates an example Capnography configuration of a patient monitoring device **200c**. Similar to the patient monitoring device **202a** of FIG. 2A, the patient monitoring device **202c** includes a housing **202c**, an integrated display **222c**, a faceplate **224c**, and a sensor port **220c**. Furthermore, the patient monitoring device **200c** includes a connector **216** for connecting one or more Capnography-related sensors (for example, via a hose). As shown, the faceplate **224b** can be different from faceplate **224a** of FIG. 2A, for example, to accommodate ports **220a** and **218**. In some cases, the faceplate **224c** can be different or the same faceplate as faceplate **224b** of FIG. 2B. This configuration can be referred to as a Capnography configuration or an ISA configuration.

The patient monitoring device **200c** can provide some or all of the capabilities of a Pulse CO-Oximeter, such as those described herein with respect to FIG. 2A. For example, the physiological parameters can include, but are not limited to, oxygen saturation (SpO₂), pulse rate (PR), perfusion index (Pi), and/or pleth variability index (PVi®), total hemoglobin (SpHb®), methemoglobin (SpMet®), carboxyhemoglobin (SpCO®), oxygen content (SpOC®), oxygen reserve index (ORi®), acoustic respiration rate (RRa®), respiration rate from pleth (RRp™), rainbow Pleth Variability Index (RPVi™), fractional arterial oxygen (SpfO₂™), and/or or signal quality. For example, the port **220c** can correspond to port **220a** of FIG. 2A, and the patient monitoring device **220c** can be configured to determine any of these various physiological parameters based on a signal received from a sensor attached to port **220c**.

The patient monitoring device **200c** can include an integrated ISA CO₂ module and a capnography connector **216**, which can enable the patient monitor **220c** to monitor aspects of CO₂. For example, patient monitor can monitor end-tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂) monitoring and can display numeric, trend, and/or waveform data on the display **222c**. In addition or alternatively, patient monitoring device **200c** can monitor fractional concentration of inspired carbon dioxide (FiCO₂) and/or respiration rate (RR). The patient monitor **220c** can display on display **222C** a capnogram waveform or a CO₂ trend waveform, among other data.

Integrated Display

FIG. 3A illustrates an example patient monitoring device **300a**. As shown, the patient monitoring device **300a** can include an integrated display **322**. The display **322** can be customizable such that a user can choose which information

to display on the display 322. For example, the user can choose to display one or more of various waveforms, trends, values, timelines, or other data related to a patient's physiological status. The display 322 can include touch screen capabilities. For example, a user can adjust a range of a displayed trend time by using intuitive fingers gestures (for example, pinching or spreading his or her fingers).

In some cases, the display 322 can display in portrait mode 302 or landscape mode 304, and can transition between display modes, for example, based on the orientation of the monitor 300a. For example, the patient monitor can determine its orientation using a gyroscope or an accelerometer. Based on its determined orientation, the patient monitoring device 300a can display in landscape or portrait mode. The display may display partially in portrait mode and partially in landscape mode. The display 322 can display in portrait mode when oriented vertically and can display in landscape mode when oriented on its side. A user can select landscape or portrait mode, which can cause the display to lock the display in the selected mode despite the orientation of the patient monitoring device 300a.

FIG. 3B illustrates an example patient monitoring device 300b. As described herein with respect to FIG. 2B, the patient monitoring device 300b can be configured in an NIBP configuration. For example, the patient monitoring device 300b can include a housing 202b, an integrated display 222b, a faceplate 224b, a sensor port 220b, and a port 218 for connecting a blood pressure sensing device 306 (for example, via hose 308). The blood pressure sensing device 306 can include a combination of one or more of a disposable or reusable blood pressure cuff that can be configured for adult, pediatric, and/or neonatal patient use.

Two-Way Consultation

FIGS. 4A-4B illustrate an example patient monitoring system configured for two-way consultation. The patient monitoring system can provide real-time virtual one- or two-way consultation using integrated video capabilities. For example, the patient monitoring system can include a high-definition camera, which can enable live, high-resolution video and audio feeds directly from a point-of-care device 400 to a central viewing station 402 or smart device, thereby allowing caregivers to provide on-demand care and/or support. The cameras can facilitate one- and two-way patient-caregiver communication. The one- or two-way consultation (sometimes referred to as videoconferencing) advantageously provides a medium for on-demand care and aids in proactively determining when an in-person visit is desired or necessary. For example, one-way, surveillance monitoring can enable a caregiver to observe patient movements and listen to breathing for virtual assessment without disturbing the patient.

The patient monitoring system can cause a display to display in real-time a video or image of a patient 428a, 428b and/or a real-time video or image of a caregiver 430a, 430b. The videos or images can include high-definition video (for example, 1080i, 1080p, 4 k, etc.), and in some cases, the cameras can be integrated directly into the patient monitoring device 400, eliminating the need to purchase additional modules or infrastructure. In some cases, the system utilizes a video surveillance system, such as Masimo's SafetyNet Surveillance.

The patient monitoring device 400 can be configured to facilitate the transmission of patient data and/or the transmission of live video conferencing. For example, the patient monitor can share video and/or patient data to one or more of clinicians, caregivers, electronic medical records, or a monitoring station 402. Accordingly, the patient monitoring

device 400 can advantageously serve as an integrated solution for patient data gathering and/or transmission. In some cases, the system can utilize an existing hospital IT network and can provide viewing of images in the same care area. Accordingly, the system can provide for real-time video and/or audio communication that can improve the quality and safety of patient care.

The real-time video images of a patient's room and/or a monitoring station can be gathered using, for example, an integrated or remote camera. For example, a camera associated with patient monitor 400 can deliver a high-resolution, high-frame rate video feed to the patient monitoring device 400 or a viewing station 402. Similarly, a camera associated with viewing station 402 can deliver a high-resolution, high-frame rate video feed to the patient monitoring device 400 or a viewing station 400. In some instances, the system can include an external mechanical lens cap lets the patient or his visitors disable or cover the camera at any time.

In addition or alternatively, the video feed or images presented at the patient monitoring device 400 or a viewing station 400 can include one or more physiological parameters. For example, the one or more physiological parameters can be overlaid on and/or positioned around (for example, in a separate window) the live video feed such that the patient and/or caregiver can view both the video feed and the physiological parameters. In some cases, the physiological parameters can be presented on a separate display that is different from the display presenting the real-time video images.

Vent Cover

FIG. 5 illustrates an example vent cover for a patient monitoring device. The vent cover 500 can include a body 524, an extension member 538, and an engagement member 530. The extension member 538 can extend between the body 524 and the engagement member 530.

The body 524 can be relatively flat and can have a length which is longer than its width. For example, the length of the body 524 can be about 1.25, 1.5, 1.75, 2, 2.25, 2.5, 2.75, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5 times the width of the body 524. Alternatively, the length of the body 524 can be approximately equal to the width of the body 524. The length and/or width of the body 524 can depend on the size of the patient monitoring device to which it will be attached. The body 524 can have a rectangular, curved rectangular or other shape. The body 524 can have a relatively constant length and/or width. Alternatively, the width and/or length may not be constant across the body 524. For example, a middle of the body 524 may be thin or thick relative to the outer edges of the body 524.

The extension member 538 extends away from the body the extension member 538 can extend from the body 524 at an angle of roughly 90° degrees (for example, 90° from a longitudinal plane of the vent cover 500). However, other angles are possible, such as 30°, 40°, 50°, 60°, 70°, 80°, 100°, 110°, 120°, 130°, 140°, 150°, 160° (+/- a few degrees).

The extension member 538 can be generally cylindrical or have substantially rounded sides, for example, to facilitate rotation of the vent cover 500 about an axis of the extension member 538. However, it should be understood the extension member can have any suitable shape. The extension member 538 can include one or more substantially flat sides which can advantageously limit undesired rotation of the vent cover 500. For example, a portion of the vent cover can be disposed within a hole (for example, hole 616 of FIG. 6) of a patient monitor such that the extension member 538 is framed by the exterior of the hole. The extension member

538 may have a flat side which corresponds to a flat portion of the hole. When the flat portions are aligned, the vent cover **500** can be in a desired configuration. Thus, the flat side may advantageously provide a locking feature which can limit movement (for example, rotation) of the vent cover **500**.

Although illustrated as an extension from the center of the vent cover **500**, the extension member **538** can extend from or be attached to any location on the vent cover **500**. For example, the extension member **538** can extend from end **582** or end **584** or a corner of the body **524**. Alternatively, the vent cover **500** can include two extension members **238**, which can extend from each end **582**, **584** of the body.

The extension member **538** can be substantially rigid or flexible. For example, the extension member **538** may be configured to bend relative to the body **524** or the engagement member **530**. The extension member **538** includes a plurality of ribs **540** or rib-like features. The ribs can provide additional support or flexibility to the extension member **528** of the vent cover **500**. In addition, the ribs **540** can define a plurality of cavities **542** between the ribs **540**. In addition to providing room for the ribs **540** to flex, in some cases, the cavities **542** can provide a pathway for air to escape or enter the patient monitoring device while the vent cover **500** is attached to a patient monitoring device. The cavities **542** can permit air to flow through or around the vent cover **500**, thereby facilitating exhaust of the patient monitoring device.

The vent cover **500** can include one or more feet **520**, **522** disposed on the bottom of the body **524**. The feet can be rubber or composed of any suitable material. The feet can provide a non-slip and/or non-scratch surface to the vent cover **500**. The feet **520**, **522** can be retractable, foldable, or otherwise adjustable to provide a more compact or sleek appearance, for example, when position in the first configuration. The feet **520**, **522** can extend the width of the vent cover. Alternatively, the feet **520**, **522** can be thinner or wider than the vent cover. Although illustrated as having two feet **520**, **522**, the vent cover can include fewer or more feet. In some cases, the vent cover does not include any feet.

The vent cover **500** can be generally composed of metal alloys, plastic, or other suitable material and can be made by conventional machining and metal fabrication techniques, plastic fabrication techniques, and finishing processes including but not limited to milling, lathing, electro discharge and welding, injection molding, powder coating and painting. The vent cover **500** can be coated with one or more coatings, including but not limited to plastic, rubber, powder coat and paint or any combination thereof. The combination of the vent cover **500** and a housing of a patient monitoring device (as described herein) can include multiple parts assembled or disassembled and delivered to its intended user. For example, an intended user can insert engagement member **530** of the vent cover **500** into or remove it from an aperture defined by the housing.

Patient Monitoring Device without Vent Cover

FIG. **6A** illustrates an example a patient monitoring device configured to couple to the vent cover of FIG. **5**. As illustrated, the patient monitoring device **600** can include a display **608**, a housing **602**, a carrying handle **604**, a protrusion **610** (sometimes referred to as a foot), and a section **606** for coupling and/or interfacing with a vent cover, such as vent cover **500** of FIG. **5**.

The patient monitoring device **600** can be configured to sit upright (sometimes referred to as portrait mode) such that it rests on a bottom side. The housing **602** can include one or more protrusions **610** upon which the patient monitoring device **600** can be set. Further, the patient monitoring device

600 can include section **606** for interfacing with a vent cover, which may also aid in keeping the patient monitoring device upright.

The patient monitoring device **600** can include a carrying handle **604**. For example, the housing **602** can define an aperture and the carrying handle **604** can be defined as the portion of the housing **602** between the aperture and the top of the patient monitoring device **600**. In some instances, the aperture is approximately sized to fit a palm of a user's hand such that the user can grasp the handle by inserting his fingers into the aperture. The aperture can be larger, smaller, or about the size of the palm of a user's hand. For instance, the aperture can be sized to fit a user's arm such that the patient monitoring device **600** can be carried by, for instance, inserting a user's forearm into the aperture. The handle **604** can be advantageously positioned near the top of the patient monitoring device **600** to allow for easy carrying. However, it should be noted that the handle **604** can be positioned in any suitable location on the patient monitoring device **600**.

FIG. **6B** illustrates a detail view of the section **606** for coupling and/or interfacing with a vent cover. As shown, the section **606** includes a plurality of indentations **630**, **638** and a defined hole **616**. In addition to acting as a connection point for a vent cover, the hole **616** can act as a ventilation hole to allow airflow through the patient monitoring device. In some cases (as illustrated in FIG. **8A**), the recess **606** can include one or more ventilation holes **802** for additional airflow.

Referring to FIGS. **5** and **6B**, the vent cover **500** can be coupled to the patient monitoring device **600** through hole **616** such that the hole encompasses the extension member **538**. For example, the engagement member **530** can be inserted into hole **616**. The engagement member **530** can include one or more flexible wings **532**, **534** that cause the engagement member **530** to extend wider than the hole **616**. For example, the engagement member **530** can be fit into the hole **616** by flexing or bending the wings **532**, **534** (for example, towards the body **524**) such that the width of the engagement member **530** is reduced and the engagement member **530** can fit into the hole **616**. Upon insertion of the engagement member **530** into the hole **616**, the flexible wings are configured to un-flex and act as an anchor to prevent the vent cover **500** from uncoupling from the housing **606**. However, it will be understood that the vent cover **500** can be coupled to the patient monitoring device in various ways, such as during assembly of the patient monitoring device.

As illustrated, the housing **602** can define a plurality of raised indentations **642** between indentations **630**, **638**. The raised indentations **642** can function to stabilize the patient monitoring device by providing support to the vent cover **500** during the second configuration. In addition or alternatively, the raised indentations **642** can function as a locking feature which provides a barrier between configurations.

The indentations **630** and/or **638** can function as an exhaust feature. For example, while in a first configuration, indentations **638** may have a greater depression (for example, deeper) than the body of the vent cover **500**. Thus, a space can exist under the vent cover **500**, which can permit ventilation. For example, the space can provide an air passageway into the interior of the patient monitoring device. Similarly, while in a second configuration, indentations **630** may have a greater depression (for example, deeper) than the body of the vent cover **500**. Thus, a space can exist under the vent cover **500**, which can permit ventilation.

First Configuration

FIGS. 7A-7C illustrate an example patient monitoring device configured in a first configuration, according to some embodiments. The vent cover **500** is configured to protect one or more air vents (for example, vents **802** of FIG. 8A) from external contaminants without occluding (or only partially occluding) the air vents. Accordingly, the vent cover **500** can protect the patient monitoring device from contaminants while also permitting cooling/exhaust, for example, through the air vents. As described herein, the housing **602** includes section **606** which can be one or more depressions, slots, notches or other indentations in the housing **602**. The section **606** can be sized to fit the vent cover **500**. For example, the section **606** can be the approximately the same shape as (for example, slightly larger than) the body **524** of the vent cover **500** such that the vent cover **500** can fit within the section **606**. The vent cover can protect one or more vents of the patient monitor from external contaminants.

FIG. 7A illustrates a bottom view of the housing **602** coupled to the vent cover **500** while the vent cover is in a first configuration. While in the first configuration, the patient monitor is in a more compact state as compared to the second configuration. For example, indentations **630** can be sized to fit the vent cover **500**, and, when in a first configuration, the vent cover **500** can fit at least partially within indentations **630** such that an outer surface of the vent cover is at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing **602**.

FIG. 7B illustrates a side view of a patient monitoring device **100** while the vent cover **500** is in a first configuration, according to some embodiments, and FIG. 7C illustrates a detail view of the recess **606** of the side view of FIG. 7B. As illustrated in FIG. 7C, the vent cover **500** can be substantially flush, level, or even with the outer surface of the housing **602**. As such, the first configuration advantageously provides a sleek design with a continuous outer surface that is easy to clean and reduces crevices or surfaces that are difficult to clean. In addition, the sleek configuration permits a user to easily carry or store the patient monitoring device (for instance, using carrying handle **164**) without having to continuously avoid or worry about catching or snagging the vent cover on a passing object.

When in the first configuration, the vent cover **500** can at least partially cover the one or more ventilation openings, such as ventilation openings **802** of FIG. 8A. However, because of the shape of the vent cover **500** and/or the section **606**, a ventilation hole **702** remains un-occluded (or is only partially occluded), such that air can continue to be vented into or out of the patient monitoring device **100**. For example, the ventilation hole **702** can provide a passageway into the patient monitoring device and thereby can act as a ventilation hole, despite the fact that the vent cover **500** is occluding ventilation opening **802**.

Second Configuration

FIGS. 8A-8C illustrate an example patient monitoring device configured in a second configuration, according to some embodiments. FIG. 8A illustrates a perspective view of the patient monitoring device **100**. The second configuration of the vent cover **500** can be utilized to provide support to the patient monitoring device **100**. For example, the vent cover **500** can be configured to provide a stabilization feature to the patient monitoring device **100** that can keep the patient monitoring device upright.

While in the second configuration, the vent cover **500** and/or the protrusion **610** are configured to aid in supporting the patient monitoring device **100** while it is in an upright

position. For example, the protrusion **118** can support the front of the patient monitoring device and/or the vent cover **500** can support the rear of the patient monitoring device. During the second configuration, the vent cover **500** is oriented such that its ends protrude past edges of the housing **602** and provide lateral support to the patient monitoring device **100**. The lateral support can limit wobbling and aid in keeping the patient monitoring device **100** in an upright position.

In a second configuration, the vent cover **500** can be oriented (for example, by rotation) such that it is substantially perpendicular to an axis corresponding to the length of the patient monitoring device. The length of the vent cover **500** can vary across embodiments. For example, the vent cover **500** can be longer (for example, 1.5, 2, 2.5, or 3 times longer) than the width of the side of the housing **602**. Alternatively, the vent cover **500** can be approximately the same length or is shorter than the width of the side of the housing **602**.

The vent cover **500** can provide support to the entire patient monitoring device or can support only a portion of the patient monitoring device. For example, the vent cover **500** can be distal a front portion of the patient monitoring device such that, when in a second configuration, it can support a back end of the patient monitoring device.

FIG. 8B illustrates a side view of the patient monitoring device **100**, and FIG. 8C illustrates a detail view of section **606** of FIG. 8B. As shown, the section **606** is defined by the plurality of indentations **630**, **632**. The curved indentation **638** is shaped such that one or more ventilation holes **802** exist between the housing **602** and the vent cover **500**. The ventilation hole **802** provides a passageway into the interior of the housing **602** such that air can flow into or out of the patient monitoring device. Accordingly, the ventilation hole **802** advantageously acts as a ventilation opening, thereby providing additional cooling capabilities to the patient monitor.

Transitioning Between Configurations

The vent cover **500** can be rotated to transition from one configuration (for example, first configuration) to another configuration (for example, second configuration). The configurations may be separated by 45°, 90°, 180° or another angle, and the user can rotate the vent cover **500** about the extension member **538**. For example, the extension member **538** can be positioned in the hole **616** of the patient monitor. In some cases, during the transition between a first configuration and a second configuration, the vent cover **500** is in an intermediate configuration, which can be somewhere between first and second configurations. The intermediate configuration can be merely the configuration of the vent cover **500** while it is transitioning from either the second configuration to the first configuration or the first configuration to the second configuration. Alternatively, the intermediate configuration can provide some or all of the functionality of the second configuration and/or the first configuration.

While in the first configuration, the vent cover **500** can be difficult to grab because the vent cover **500** can be positioned within the section **606**. Accordingly, to increase the ease of transitioning the vent cover **500** between configurations, the section **606** of the housing **602** may include one or more indentations around the vent cover **500**, such as indentations **630**. By providing a notch or indentation (such as indentations **630** or **638**) in the housing **602**, a user can more easily grab the sides of the vent cover **500** and rotate to a new configuration. For example, Indentations **630** and **638** can function as finger slots that permit a user to grasp the body

of the vent cover **500**. For example, indentations **630** or **638** can recess into the housing such that one or more edges of the vent cover **500** are visible and/or accessible when the vent cover is in the first configuration and/or the second configuration.

The vent cover **500** and/or the housing **602** can include a locking feature which can function to reduce or prevent rotational movement of the vent cover **500**. For example, the locking feature can include one or more of raised indentations **642**. For instance, the raised indentations **642** may provide some resistance to initial rotation of the vent cover **500**. The shape of the extension member **538** and/or the shape of the hole **616** can additional or alternatively function as the locking feature. For example, a locking mechanism can be activated (for example, locked) while the vent cover **500** is in a stabilization configuration such that the vent cover **500** cannot be incidentally rotated or re-positioned. In some instances, a locking feature can provide extra stability to the vent cover **500** or housing **602**, for instance, while the vent cover **500** is supporting the patient monitoring device. The locking feature can also or alternatively be engaged when the vent cover **500** is in a first configuration. In some cases, the locking feature can be deactivate or unlocked while the vent cover **500** is changing configurations, such as when the vent cover **500** is in an intermediate configuration.

The vent cover **500** can transition between configurations while coupled to the patient monitoring device **100**. For example, the vent cover **500** can be rotated, twisted or swiveled to transition between configurations. The vent cover **500** can be rotated about an axis of the extension member **538**. The extension member axis can be approximately perpendicular to the body **524** of the vent cover **500**. One or more configurations can be separated by approximately 45, 90, 135, or 180 degrees of rotation of the vent cover **500**. For example, if the vent cover **500** is configured in a first configuration, then the vent cover **500** will transition into a second configuration upon rotation of the vent cover approximately 90°. The vent cover **500** can transition between configurations through a clockwise or counter-clockwise rotation. Alternatively, the vent cover **500** can be permitted only to rotate in a single direction. In some cases, the vent cover **500** can be at least partially rotationally symmetric. That is, the configuration of the vent cover **500** will be in the same if rotated in either direction approximately 180°.

Although described herein as a vent cover, in some cases the vent cover **500** may not cover a ventilation hole. Rather, the vent cover **500** (sometimes referred to as a swivel foot) can be configured to function as a stabilizing feature. For example, as described herein, the swivel foot **500** can be swivelable (for example, when rotated by a user) and can be swiveled between various configurations. In a first configuration, the swivel foot **500** can be swiveled parallel to a lengthwise axis of the device. In the first configuration, the swivel foot **500** can fit within indentions of a recess defined by the housing of the patient monitoring device such that an outer surface of the swivel foot **500** is at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing. This maintains the sleek, smooth design of the patient monitoring device, making it easier to clean and more portable. The first configuration can be useful when moving or storing the patient monitoring device, or when the patient monitoring device is operating in a landscape mode for example. In a second configuration, the swivel foot **500** can be swiveled perpendicular to the first configuration and perpendicular to a lengthwise axis of the device. The second configuration can provide support and stability to the patient monitoring

device. For example, the swivel foot **500** can aid in stabilizing the patient monitoring device, particularly when the device is in a portrait mode and is less stable.

Smooth and Easy to Clean Design

The disclosure advantageously provides for a patient monitoring device which is sleeker and easier to clean than conventional patient monitoring devices that have many crevices and holes. Specifically, the patient monitoring devices disclosed herein can include a housing configured to connect together and to house a display using a limited number of screws while still allowing the devices to be serviceable. By limiting a number of screw holes or other holes or crevices, the housing can have fewer crevices, which can reduce the amount of dirt or other contaminants that are stuck in the housing.

FIGS. **9-10** illustrate example internal structural components of a patient monitoring device. In some instances, the shape or location of a connection feature can be dependent on its position, function, etc. within the patient monitoring device. For example, the connection feature can include a simple t-shaped design that can fit in a corresponding t-shaped hole, functioning similar to a lock and key. Alternatively, the connection feature can include a peg **952** or other insert **954** which can connect to a corresponding hole. The connection feature can be tall, such as connection features **944, 948**, which can, for example, provide structural support within the patient monitor. In some instances, the connection feature can be beveled or include a slot (such as connection feature **1060** of FIG. **10**) to, for instance, provide a slot for a cable.

FIGS. **11A-11F** illustrate a plurality of example connection features which can be utilized to connect portions of housing together, thus obviating or reducing the number of screws required for connecting the housing portions. As illustrated in FIG. **12**, which is described in more detail below, each of the connection portions can have corresponding connection portions that mate together, for example, by inserting one into the other or snapping together. It should be noted that while FIGS. **11A-11F** illustrated a plurality of connections features, this is not intended to illustrate an exhaustive list. For example, a connection feature can include a lock and key or one more elements that can be twisted to hold the chassis/housing together. One or more additional features can be utilized to connect the portions of the housing together, such as connecting the display housing to a side portion of the housing.

FIGS. **12A-12B** illustrate example connections between a display housing **1262** and a first side housing **1255**. The first side housing **1255** includes a plurality of connection features, such as connection features **1246, 1248, and 1250**. Similarly, the display housing **1262** includes a plurality of corresponding connection features, such as connection features **1270, 1272, 1274, and 1278**.

As shown by the dashed lines in FIG. **12A**, the display housing **1262** can be connected to the first side housing **1255** via the mating of a plurality of connection features. For example, connection feature **1270** (an aperture) can be aligned with connection feature **1248** (an insert). Similarly, connection features **952, 954** (inserts), as illustrated in FIG. **9**, can be aligned with connection features **1272, 1274** (apertures), respectively. In addition, connection features **1278** (insert) can be inserted or snapped into connection features **1250** (slots). The display housing **1262** can be also connected to a second side housing in the same or similar manner. As shown, the mating arrangements of the housing portions allow the front housing **1262** to be held in place securely without using screws (or, in some cases, only using

a limited number of screws), which reduces the number of crevices that must be cleaned.

FIG. 13A illustrates example connections between a second side housing 1396, the display housing 1262, and the first side housing 1255. As described herein, the display can connect to the side housings 1396, 1255 without using screws, or only using a limited number of screws, which reduces the number of crevices that must be cleaned. Similarly, the side housings 1396, 1255 can connect using no or a limited number of screws. In some cases, the screws connecting the side housing can further secure the display housing within the patient monitoring device. In this example, the first side housing 1255 and the second side housing 1396 are connected using four screws 1370a, 1370b, 1370c, and 1370d are utilized. However, various other numbers of screws can be used.

In some cases, the housing can include a plurality of connection points 1280a, 1280b, 1280c, and/or 1280d for mounting the patient monitoring device 1300, such as to a cart or wall. When the patient monitoring device 1300 is not mounted, one or more plugs can be inserted into the connection points 1380a, 1380b, 1380c, and/or 1380d to reduce the number of open crevices. Similarly, one or more plugs, such as plug 1282c or 1282d, can be inserted into the screw holes to further reduce the number of open crevices.

FIG. 13B illustrates a detailed view of the seam 1390 or connection between the housing portions. As illustrated, when the front housing 1262, the first side housing 1255, and the second side housing 1396 are connected together, a tight seam 1390 exists between the housing portions to maintain to sleek and limited crevice design of the patient monitoring device 1300. In addition, the front portion of the patient monitoring device 1300 advantageously has few or no indentations, for example, with the exception of ports 1318 and 1390. In many instances, during use, the display faces the patient. As a result, the screen and the periphery of the screen are likely to collect or accumulate patient fluids. By reducing or limiting an amount of crevices of the patient monitoring device, especially the front portion and periphery of the front portion, fluids from the patient (or other fluids) cannot or are less likely to enter or be stuck in or on the patient monitoring device.

Flow Diagrams

FIG. 14 is a flow diagram illustrative of an example of a routine for reconfiguring a vent cover. One skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that the various blocks described herein with reference to FIG. 14 can be implemented in a variety of orders. For example, a user can implement some blocks concurrently or change the order as desired. Furthermore, it will be understood that fewer, more, or different blocks can be used as part of the routine 1400.

At blocks 1402 and 1404, a patient monitoring device and a vent cover are provided. The vent cover and patient monitoring device can include any of the features as described herein. For example, the housing can define a recess and can further define one or more ventilation holes in the recess. The vent cover can be coupled to the housing, such as at the recess. For example, when coupled together, the vent cover can reside within or partially within the recess. The patient monitoring device and vent cover can be provided as one unit or can be provided separately. For example, where the patient monitoring device and vent cover are provided separately (for example, not attached), the routine 1400 can further include coupling the vent cover to the patient monitoring device. The coupling can include inserting the vent cover into the hole 616 of the patient monitoring device. In some cases, coupling can further

include flexing the wings of the engagement member, inserting the engagement member into a hole of the patient monitoring device, and/or un-flexing the wings of the engagement member.

At block 1406, the vent cover can be rotated (for example, by a user) to the second configuration. As described herein, in the second configuration, the vent cover can act as a stand or other stabilizing feature for the patient monitoring device. For example, the vent cover can be swiveled or rotated perpendicular to the first configuration and perpendicular to a lengthwise axis of the device. While in the second configuration, the vent cover can provide support and stability to the patient monitoring device. For example, the vent cover can aid in stabilizing the patient monitoring device, particularly when the device is in a portrait mode and is less stable. In this second configuration, the vent cover can be configured such that it does not prevent a flow of air through the ventilation hole.

At block 1408, the vent cover can be rotated (for example, by a user) to the first configuration. As described herein, in the first configuration, the vent cover can protect the ventilation hole(s) from external contaminants, while still allowing air to vent the ventilation hole. For example, the patient monitor may be positioned proximate the patient such that patient fluids or other substances are likely to come in contact with the patient monitor. The vent cover can shield the ventilation hole to keep these substances from entering the patient monitor through the ventilation hole. In the first configuration, the vent cover can be swiveled parallel to a lengthwise axis of the device. In addition or alternatively, the vent cover can fit within indentions of a recess defined by the housing of the patient monitoring device such that an outer surface of the vent cover is at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing. This maintains the sleek, smooth design of the patient monitoring device, making it easier to clean and more portable. The first configuration is useful when moving or storing the patient monitoring device, or when the patient monitoring device is operating in a landscape mode for example. In this first configuration, the vent cover can be configured such that it does not prevent a flow of air through the ventilation hole.

Throughout the process 1400, the vent cover can be configured such that it does not prevent a flow of air through the ventilation hole. Accordingly, process 1400 demonstrates the multipurpose advantage of the vent cover in that it can provide both a shielding configuration (for example, via the first configuration) and/or a supporting or stabilizing configuration (for example, via the second configuration).

Depending on the embodiment, certain acts, events, or blocks, identified in process 1400 can be performed in a different sequence, can be added, merged, or left out altogether (non-limiting example: not all described blocks are necessary). For example, any one of blocks 1406 or 1408 can be omitted. Moreover, block 1408 can be performed prior to block 1408,

Furthermore, in some cases, the patient monitor may not include and/or the vent cover may not cover a ventilation hole. Rather, in the first configuration, the vent cover (which, in this example is sometimes referred to as a swivel foot) can simply be configured to be oriented parallel to a lengthwise axis of the device and fit within indentions of a recess defined by the housing of the device. Further, an outer surface of the swivel foot can be at least partially flush, level, or even with an outer surface of the housing. This maintains the sleek, smooth design of the patient monitoring device, making it easier to clean and more portable. The first configuration can be useful when moving or storing the

patient monitoring device, or when the patient monitoring device is operating in a landscape mode for example. However, as described above, the swivel foot may or may not be protecting a ventilation hole. The second configuration of the swivel foot can correspond to the second configuration as described herein. For example, the swivel foot can be swiveled between perpendicular to the first configuration and perpendicular to a lengthwise axis of the device. The second configuration can provide support and stability to the patient monitoring device. For example, the swivel foot can aid in stabilizing the patient monitoring device, particularly when the device is in a portrait mode and is less stable.

Terminology

The term “and/or” herein has its broadest least limiting meaning which is the disclosure includes A alone, B alone, both A and B together, or A or B alternatively, but does not require both A and B or require one of A or one of B. As used herein, the phrase “at least one of” A, B, “and” C should be construed to mean a logical A or B or C, using a non-exclusive logical or.

The following description is merely illustrative in nature and is in no way intended to limit the disclosure, its application, or uses. For purposes of clarity, the same reference numbers may be used in the drawings to identify similar elements. It should be understood that steps within a method may be executed in different order without altering the principles of the present disclosure.

Features, materials, characteristics, or groups described in conjunction with a particular aspect, embodiment, or example are to be understood to be applicable to any other aspect, embodiment or example described herein unless incompatible therewith. All of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or all of the steps of any method or process so disclosed, may be combined in any combination, except combinations where at least some of such features or steps are mutually exclusive. The protection is not restricted to the details of any foregoing embodiments. The protection extends to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the features disclosed in this specification (including any accompanying claims, abstract and drawings), or to any novel one, or any novel combination, of the steps of any method or process so disclosed.

While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of protection. Indeed, the novel methods and systems described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms. Furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the methods and systems described herein may be made. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that in some embodiments, the actual steps taken in the processes illustrated or disclosed may differ from those shown in the figures. Depending on the embodiment, certain of the steps described above may be removed, others may be added. For example, the actual steps or order of steps taken in the disclosed processes may differ from those shown in the figure. Depending on the embodiment, certain of the steps described above may be removed, others may be added. For instance, the various components illustrated in the figures may be implemented as software or firmware on a processor, controller, ASIC, FPGA, or dedicated hardware. Hardware components, such as processors, ASICs, FPGAs, and the like, can include logic circuitry. Furthermore, the features and attributes of the specific embodiments disclosed above may be combined in different

ways to form additional embodiments, all of which fall within the scope of the present disclosure.

User interface screens illustrated and described herein can include additional or alternative components. These components can include menus, lists, buttons, text boxes, labels, radio buttons, scroll bars, sliders, checkboxes, combo boxes, status bars, dialog boxes, windows, and the like. User interface screens can include additional or alternative information. Components can be arranged, grouped, displayed in any suitable order.

Although the present disclosure includes certain embodiments, examples and applications, it will be understood that the present disclosure extends beyond the specifically disclosed embodiments to other alternative embodiments or uses and obvious modifications and equivalents thereof, including embodiments which do not provide all of the features and advantages set forth herein. Accordingly, the scope of the present disclosure is not intended to be limited by the specific disclosures of preferred embodiments herein, and may be defined by claims as presented herein or as presented in the future.

Conditional language, such as “can,” “could,” “might,” or “may,” unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements, or steps. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements, or steps are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without user input or prompting, whether these features, elements, or steps are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment. The terms “comprising,” “including,” “having,” and the like are synonymous and are used inclusively, in an open-ended fashion, and do not exclude additional elements, features, acts, operations, and so forth. Also, the term “or” is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used, for example, to connect a list of elements, the term “or” means one, some, or all of the elements in the list. Further, the term “each,” as used herein, in addition to having its ordinary meaning, can mean any subset of a set of elements to which the term “each” is applied.

Conjunctive language such as the phrase “at least one of X, Y, and Z,” unless specifically stated otherwise, is otherwise understood with the context as used in general to convey that an item, term, etc. may be either X, Y, or Z. Thus, such conjunctive language is not generally intended to imply that certain embodiments require the presence of at least one of X, at least one of Y, and at least one of Z.

Language of degree used herein, such as the terms “approximately,” “about,” “generally,” and “substantially” as used herein represent a value, amount, or characteristic close to the stated value, amount, or characteristic that still performs a desired function or achieves a desired result. For example, the terms “approximately,” “about,” “generally,” and “substantially” may refer to an amount that is within less than 10% of, within less than 5% of, within less than 1% of, within less than 0.1% of, and within less than 0.01% of the stated amount. As another example, in certain embodiments, the terms “generally parallel” and “substantially parallel” refer to a value, amount, or characteristic that departs from exactly parallel by less than or equal to 15 degrees, 10 degrees, 5 degrees, 3 degrees, 1 degree, or 0.1 degree.

The scope of the present disclosure is not intended to be limited by the specific disclosures of preferred embodiments in this section or elsewhere in this specification, and may be

defined by claims as presented in this section or elsewhere in this specification or as presented in the future. The language of the claims is to be interpreted broadly based on the language employed in the claims and not limited to the examples described in the present specification or during the prosecution of the application, which examples are to be construed as non-exclusive.

The term “plethysmograph” includes its ordinary broad meaning known in the art which includes data responsive to changes in volume within an organ or whole body (usually resulting from fluctuations in the amount of blood or air it contains).

As used herein, the term module may refer to, be part of, or include an Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC); an electronic circuit; a combinational logic circuit; a field programmable gate array (FPGA); a processor (shared, dedicated, or group) that executes code; other suitable components that provide the described functionality; or a combination of some or all of the above, such as in a system-on-chip. The term module may include memory (shared, dedicated, or group) that stores code executed by the processor.

The apparatuses and methods described herein may be implemented by one or more computer programs executed by one or more processors. The computer programs include processor-executable instructions that are stored on a non-transitory tangible computer readable medium. The computer programs may also include stored data. Non-limiting examples of the non-transitory tangible computer readable medium are nonvolatile memory, magnetic storage, and optical storage. Although the foregoing invention has been described in terms of certain embodiments, other embodiments will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art from the disclosure herein. Additionally, other combinations, omissions, substitutions and modifications will be apparent to the skilled artisan in view of the disclosure herein. Accordingly, the present invention is not intended to be limited by the reaction of the preferred embodiments, but is to be defined by reference to claims.

Additionally, all publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

What is claimed is:

1. A patient monitoring device configured to communicate with one or more physiological sensors and determine at least one physiological parameter of a patient, comprising: a sensor input configured to receive communications from a physiological sensor coupled to a patient; a housing configured to house a display, wherein the housing defines a recess and further defines one or more ventilation holes within the recess, wherein the one or more ventilation holes allow air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device, while the device is in use, the display is configured to display in a portrait mode when the patient monitoring device is in an upright orientation or a landscape mode when the patient monitoring device is in a landscape orientation; and a vent cover coupled to the housing and configured to be positioned in one of a plurality of configurations comprising at least: a first configuration wherein the vent cover is oriented within the recess to at least partially cover the one or more ventilation holes to protect the one or more ventilation holes

from at least some external contaminants, wherein the covering of the one or more ventilation holes by the vent cover continues to permit the air to flow through the housing of the patient monitoring device through the one or more ventilation holes, and a second configuration wherein the vent cover is oriented to provide a stabilization feature to the patient monitoring device and aid in keeping the patient monitoring device in the upright position, wherein the orientation of the vent cover in the second configuration does not cover the one or more ventilation holes, wherein rotation of the vent cover transitions the vent cover between the first configuration and the second configuration.

2. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the first configuration further comprises at least a portion of an outer surface of the vent cover being level with at least a portion of an outer surface of the housing.

3. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the recess includes first indentations and second indentations, wherein the vent cover resides in the first indentations in the first configuration and the vent cover resides in the second indentations in the second configuration.

4. The patient monitoring device of claim 3, wherein the first indentations are perpendicular to the second indentations.

5. The patient monitoring device of claim 3, wherein the housing further defines one or more raised indentations to provide a barrier between the first indentations and the second indentations.

6. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the stabilization feature provides lateral support to the patient monitoring device.

7. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, further comprising a locking mechanism configured to limit rotation of the vent cover.

8. The patient monitoring device of claim 7, wherein the stabilization feature includes the vent cover oriented such that its ends protrude past edges of the housing.

9. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the vent cover includes a body, an engagement member, and an extension member, the extension member extending between the body and the engagement member.

10. The patient monitoring device of claim 9, wherein the vent cover is configured to rotate about an axis corresponding to the extension member.

11. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the first configuration and the second configuration are separated by 90 degrees of rotation of the vent cover.

12. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the housing is configured to house at least one of a non-invasive blood pressure module, a capnography module, or a pulse oximetry module.

13. The patient monitoring device of claim 1, wherein the housing comprises a plurality of housing portions configured to mate via a plurality of connection features to attach the housing portions together, wherein the plurality of connection features comprise one or more of t-shaped connection features and/or snap connection features.

14. The patient monitoring device of claim 13, wherein the t-shaped connection features comprise a t-shaped protrusion and a t-shaped aperture configured to mate with the t-shaped protrusion.